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Milk's Market

F. H. Milks

Phone No. 2

Letter From Mr. Currie.

Midland, Michigan.
August 31st, 1914.
To the Voters of Crawford Co.
Grayling, Michigan.

My dear Friends:

I am just writing to thank you for your good efforts in my behalf. Even though we did not win in the District, we had a lead over Mr. Loud of about 1200, and over Mr. Glerum of about 2000 when we got to Bay county, but the enormous vote in Bay defeated me. Considering all the circumstances—with Glerum dividing my vote, with the most contemptible methods being used against me, and

the fact that I had no paid political workers—I am well pleased with the result. You made a fine showing for me there, and I appreciate it. It will be impossible for me to write to all interested friends, so I wish to convey my sentiments through the Avalanche to those good friends in Crawford who helped to roll up a vote for me.

Sincerely yours,
GILBERT A. CURRIE.

Special for Aug. and Sept.—20 per cent discount given on all Wall Paper sold in these two months. Now is the time to buy for this fall or for next spring. Conrad G. Sorenson. Phone 613.

A. KRAUS ESTATE Hardware Builders' Supplies Paints and Oils

We carry in stock a complete line of the famous
Florence Hot Blast Air Tight Heaters
Both for coal and wood.

Just received, a new line of
Guns and Ammunition
Come in and look them over

Anyone interested in a

GUN CLUB IN GRAYLING

and wishing to join please leave your name at our store as we are now getting members for a Gun Club to do Trap Shooting.

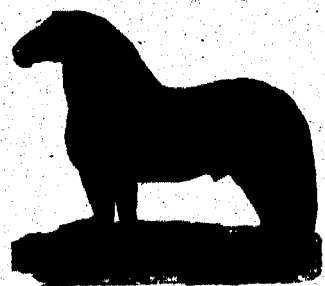
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Paints, Oils, Builders' Supplies
Tin Shop in Connection
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Prompt livery service ready at any time. Also heavy work.

Farms and farm lands and village property for sale.



N. P. OLSON Grayling
Langevin's Old Stand.

ALWAYS DEMAND

CONNOR'S WORLD'S BEST ICE CREAM

Made under modern and sanitary conditions. Healthful and refreshing

Sold exclusively by O. Sorenson & Son

THE OTSEGO ARE COMING

NEXT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 6, AND 7.

Will be Biggest Base Ball Tournament in Michigan.

Tom Stephens is coming to Grayling with his tribe of Otsego. They are booked to cross bats with Grayling Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoons, and are coming here to take three straight games if in their power to do so.

It is a fast aggregation of ball players, and no mistake, for they have been defeating almost every strong amateur team in the state—only lost one game and that was to St. Johns.

The manager of the Otsego needs no introduction to the people of Northern Michigan, for everybody knows or has heard of "Tom" Stephens. He is often referred to as the base ball fan, the magnate, the wizard, and above all the best base ball sport in Michigan.

Following is a partial list of the players of the Otsego team: Killian, Bell and Owen, pitchers; Bowerman, catcher; Luce, 3b; Fuller, ss; Grundel, 2b; Coasah, lf; Lorenger lb.

What about the Graylings? As usual we have had a strong team this season, one that would win the greater majority of semi-professional games, but for the Otsego games we have strengthened our line-up with some of the best major league players that it has been possible to get, and we are going to give them a run for their money. As the line-up isn't complete it is not possible to give a list of the players.

For the Sunday game there will be excursions from Bay City and intervening stations on the south and from Wolverine and intervening stations on the north. Both teams will arrive in Grayling at 11:00 a. m. This is going to be one of the biggest base ball days ever held in Michigan. There will be bands from this and other cities, among them being the famous 33rd Regimental band, of Bay City, with Frank G. Walton as director.

It is expected that this will close the base ball season for Grayling and everybody seems to be planning for a three days' celebration.

SCHOOL BEGINS NEXT WEEK. Teachers Engaged for the Ensuing Year.

With the opening of school days next Tuesday morning, the young hopeful—future citizen—again enters the limelight and wends his way to the little building wherein he is to receive his first instructions in learning and citizenship.

That he should be properly educated, our state laws say is necessary, and therefore they have made education compulsory. The necessity of education is more keenly understood by those who have been privileged to attend our higher academic and collegiate institutions, than it is by those to whom education may have been denied.

This is the day of the trained and educated man and woman, and now is the chance for YOUR boy and girl to get their start and join the throngs of school children.

The schools of Grayling are presenting to the school children as complete and thorough a course of study as any town of its size in Michigan, and are furnishing highly qualified and trained teachers, and it is the duty of every parent to give their children every opportunity possible of getting the right kind of an education. Their future success much depends upon it.

School will open in Grayling next Tuesday with the following corps of teachers:

A. A. Ellsworth, superintendent.
Grace Jacobs, principal.
Bessie Yutzey and Nellie Loos, high school.
Leone Lennon, music and penmanship.
Arvilla Jones, eighth grade.
Brigetta Murray, seventh grade.
Gertrude Ross, sixth grade.
Dorothy Judge, fifth grade.
Alveretta Irving, fourth grade.
Emma Moehlmann, third grade.
Myrtle Reagan, second grade.
Della Hale, first grade.
Louise Trevegno and Ciella Clark, South side.

Whiteley Appreciates Vote.

To the people of the Presque Isle Legislative District:

I am sincerely appreciative of the splendid vote accorded me in the recent primaries. The generous majority given me was most flattering and it shall ever be my aim to try and deserve the confidence you have expressed in me.

Thanking you most earnestly and trusting your support will continue with me through the election in November, I am,

Faithfully Yours,

HARRY H. WHITELEY,
Republican Nominee for Representative.

MICHIGAN MILITIA BREAKS CAMP

CITY OF TENTS PACKED AWAY TILL ANOTHER YEAR.

Many Visitors Are Present for Regimental Review.

Camp Ferris, city of tents, was wiped out of existence Sunday afternoon by throngs of husky soldiers and the canvas houses were packed away to await another year's encampment.

Sunday night the first infantry slept in its pup tents and early Monday morning the militiamen boarded special trains which conveyed them back to everyday life.

The task of breaking camp fell to the infantrymen, who had found their quarters ready when they arrived. Shortly after their return from post review, with its gay music and flashing colors, the canvas began to fall and darkness showed only rows of pygmy olive-colored tents where a few hours before had been large, house-like canvases.

TROOP TRAINS LEFT MONDAY.

The artillery broke its camp Sunday morning. It turned out for the review in the afternoon and the guns went direct from the parade ground to the cars. The two batteries left early in the evening for Lansing.

The ambulance company for Detroit left on a second section of the troop train, together with the Ann Arbor and Monroe companies. The two Jackson companies of the first infantry also pulled out Monday morning.

Brigade headquarters were also torn down Monday. The brigade staff, after thirty days of camp, was in a hurry to get home. General Kirk and most of the officers left Monday afternoon. The regimental staff also took the afternoon train and the families of the officers who were here accompanied them. Major Lamb, quartermaster general, remained until

Continued on last page

DANISH CONVENTION.

Local Young People's Society Entertain Visitors.

The D. S. U. Convention, for which plans and preparations have been in hand for some time, was held at Danebod hall, August 28th, 29th and 30th. The societies at Detroit, Chicago, Muskegon, Manistee, Marinette, Racine, Juhl, Menominee and Grant were well represented, there being about seventy visitors present. The weather was especially good during those days and several trips were made to the lake and elsewhere.

The meeting was opened Thursday evening when Rev. Jensen of Manistee gave an interesting lecture, after which refreshments were served in the dining room. Friday forenoon and afternoon the business end was attended to, at which time the officers for the coming year were elected. Friday evening all the guests were escorted to the band stand, where the Grayling band favored them with a goodly number of Danish pieces. When the concert was over everybody went to Danebod hall, where a little entertainment was in store for them. Several musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. S. Mogenson and her sister, Miss Louise Peterson. Miss Agnes Hanson also played several violin solos. Besides the musical program, the Y. P. S. of Grayling gave a short play entitled "Nej." They all took their parts well and the audience was amused at their witty sayings.

Saturday forenoon the business meeting was closed and in the afternoon the citizens offered their automobiles for pleasure and took all the young people out to the military grounds. A few of the visitors had ever reviewed military grounds before, this feature was especially interesting and educational. In the evening Rev. Rasmussen of Grant gave an interesting lecture.

Sunday forenoon everyone assembled at the church where Rev. Anderson of Chicago preached. Rev. Rasmussen of Grant held communion, in which many took part. In the afternoon there was the old fashioned picnic at the lake. Here too, the band boys rendered many Danish selections, which were very much appreciated. After refreshments and a ride on the lake in Mr. Hanson's launch, all were taken back to Danebod hall, where the evening was spent playing games and dancing some of the old "Folkedans."

During the convention meals were served to all the guests in the dining room. This room was prettily decorated with the Danish colors, "Red and White", which proved very effective.

This convention has meant a great deal of work on the part of all the members but they all feel well repaid by the appreciation shown by the visitors as they all state they have enjoyed themselves more at Grayling than they have at any other convention they have attended.

Next year the annual convention will be held at Grant where the Danish High School "Ashland" is located.



Men! Get the most out of your clothes money

Buy Kampus Klothes \$10.00 to \$25.00

Whatever the price you decide to pay, we believe we can show you the top notch of lasting worth and shapeliness in KAMPUS KLOTES—Let us prove it.

AT \$15.00

Smart two and three button Sack Model Suits, including fancy worsteds, chevots and serges, strictly all wool fabrics. Price \$15.00

AT \$18.00

English Suits with soft rolled lapels, patch pockets; also American styles. Fancy worsteds and cassimeres. Price \$18.00

CLOTHES PAR EXCELLENCE AT \$20.00

EMIL KRAUS

GRAYLING'S LEADING DRY GOODS STORE

New Russel Hotel

Under New Management.

Everything conducive to the comfort of its patrons.

Your patronage solicited.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Geo. A. Hodge
Proprietor

Reduce the Cost of Living!

By trading at the store of pure groceries and small profits. We offer you the best the market supplies—the only kind we buy—the groceries that last longest and furnish the most nutriment.

Our usual close margin of prices prevails.

Phone No. 25. Promptly Delivered.

H. PETERSEN,
Your Grocer.



Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time:

Touring Car - - - \$490
Runabout - - - 440
Town Car - - - 690

F. O. B. Detroit, all cars fully equipped (In the United States of America only)

Further, we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments if we can reach an output of 300,000 cars between the above dates.

And should we reach this production, we agree to pay as the buyer's share from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.

Ford Motor Company

Geo. Burke, Agent for Crawford County, Frederic, Mich.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM ADVANTAGE IN RUSSIAN ATTACK

Conflicting Reports Come From Eastern Section of Great War

BERLIN SAYS FORCES OF CZAR HAVE BEEN STOPPED

Reports From Belgium State That Kaiser Is Sending Men From Invading Army In West to Meet Russians.

London—Dispatches from St. Petersburg say terrific fighting continues on the Austro-Russian frontier, where 1,000,000 men are said to be engaged in battle.

Although St. Petersburg dispatches say the Russians have the advantage, reports from Austrian and German sources declare the defenders have been victorious so far.

A news dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian advance in East Prussia is proceeding, and reports an earlier Russian claim of successes in Galicia.

An official telegram declares that fresh forces of Germans have made their appearance on the Prussian frontier, and that at some points they are taking the offensive against the Russians.

Recent reports from Belgium have told of the movement of German troops trains east, indicating that the German general staff was withdrawing forces from their western front to reinforce the German and Austrian armies in East Prussia and Galicia. Berlin and St. Petersburg reports agree that there has been terrific fighting in those districts for several days.

The occupation of Tilsit was confirmed in official announcement, which also stated that Russian forces had defeated the Austrians at Tomassow, in Russian Poland.

The authorities announce the capture of an immense amount of the spoils of war from the Germans at Tilsit. The garrison and the inhabitants fled before the approach of the Russians. Regular postal communication has been established between towns in East Prussia occupied by the Russians, including Insterburg. Postal packets are reaching these cities bearing Russian stamps.

The Russian army which is moving southwest in Galicia, says the general staff, has beaten the Austrians at Monasterzyko and crossed the Danester without difficulty.

Lemberg is the most important military station of the Austrians in Galicia and controls the railroad lines in the eastern part of the province, five lines running in different directions from there. The surrounding district is rugged and will undoubtedly prove difficult, but the Russians will not suffer the trouble there that they have met in eastern Prussia, where they are advancing against the Germans along a line 150 miles long.

The war office states that it has no definite information as to the number of Germans opposing the Russian advance, but aeroplane scouts have learned that there are from five to seven corps, 200,000 to 250,000 men scattered through East Prussia. This indicates that Germany has massed almost its entire army against the allies in the western theatre of war.

7,000,000 Men Mobilized.
It is understood that 7,000,000 men have been mobilized by the general staff and that 5,000,000 of these are engaged in the campaign against Germany. They have driven a wedge between the German forces, forcing them in many instances to abandon strong positions without a conflict to escape being cut off.

So confident are the Russians that their troops will enter Berlin within a short time, that a fund is already being raised to reward the first soldier that goes into the German capital. The contributions range from 500 rubles to two rubles, rich and poor doing their share. One hundred thousand dollars has already been raised. Scores of German prisoners who have been taken to Vienna are refusing to eat food that has been cooked because of stories circulated in their army that the Russians poisoned all prisoners.

Kaiser Pleads for Prussians.

London—A Berlin dispatch sent by the Wolff bureau, and reaching here by way of Rotterdam, says that Emperor William has directed the following telegram to his ministry:
"Main Headquarters, Aug. 27.—The trials to which my royal province of

Washington—The Japanese embassy here was Friday notified from Tokyo of the blockade of Kiauchau from 9 a. m., August 27.

Paris—In the list of French casualties made public Friday was the name of Fernand D'Allieres, who ran against Joseph Caillaux, recently in the election for membership in the chamber of deputies and was defeated by M. Caillaux. Later he and M. Caillaux fought a duel. The casualty list gave M. D'Allieres as among the wounded in the fighting in Belgium.

Washington—Messages from Maine, Vermont and Michigan predicting trouble between German Americans and Canadians have been received by the state department. Careful investigation has proved such fears utterly groundless.

Paris—A buffet has been opened by the Society of Actors and Actresses for needy stage people of whom there are thousands in Paris. Not a theatre is open. Two meals a day will be given to any actor, actress or theatre employee at the buffet.

East Prussia is subjected by the invasion of Russians this me with the greatest compassion, but I know the courage of my East Prussians too well not to know that they are ever ready to offer themselves on the altar of the fatherland and will readily give their blood and wealth for the sake of their country and manfully bear the hardships of war.

"Confidence in the irresistible might of our heroic army and unshakable belief in the help of a living God, together with the consciousness that we are fighting for a worthy cause, should give us faith in an early delivery of Germany from its enemies."

"I wish that everything possible shall be done by the German people for those East Prussians who are obliged to leave their homes. With this end in view, I charge my ministry and the various state authorities to assist in the work of relief. Take thorough measures for this purpose and report to me what has been done. (Signed) "WILLIAM REX."

Germans Lose Four Ships.

London—At last the fleet has been heard from. Two German cruisers sunk and another fading into the mist, wrapped in flames and in a sinking condition; two German destroyers sunk and others damaged, but to what extent is not known; but every vessel of the squadron afloat returning in good order is the message.

Only the strategist expected the British squadron on guard to take the offensive; the amateurs long ago decided that the squadron would simply wait, content to keep the Germans bottled and prepared to attack them when they attempted a sortie; but, apparently, the British got word that the time was favorable and delivered a blow, with the light cruisers and battle cruisers supporting the destroyers, which were attended by submarines, and every one that went into this engagement came out under its own steam.

Rear Admiral Beatty in Command.

Rear Admiral Beatty, who conducted this brilliant and timely operation, is regarded as one of the ablest officers in the British navy and is one of its youngest admirals, having reached that rank a year ago. He was a great personal favorite of the late King Edward and a popular member of the Anglo-American society, having married a daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago. Rear Admirals Moore and Christian, who are his immediate subordinates, both were recently promoted, and Commodore Goodenough has already had a distinguished career.

Official Account of Fight.

Following is the text issued Friday night by the official press bureau:
"Early this morning a concerted operation of some consequence was attempted against the Germans in Heligoland Bight."

"A strong force of destroyers, supported by light cruisers and battle cruisers, and working in conjunction with the submarines, intercepted and attacked the German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approaches to the German coast. Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged."

Austria Wars on Belgium.

Vienna, via London—Austria Friday declared war on Belgium. The Belgian ambassador was handed his passports at the foreign office, all diplomatic relations were broken off and the way cleared for Austrian troops to join the Germans in the operations on Belgian soil, if necessary.

Until this action Belgium was the only one of the allied powers at war only with Germany. France, England and Russia had heretofore made declarations against both Austria and Germany.

The Austrian declaration of war was accompanied by the explanation that Austria was going to war because the Belgians were giving assistance to England and France.

The American minister in Belgium will look after the interests of Austria.

Italy Concentrating Forces.
Rome—Large forces of Italian troops are being concentrated along the Adige river, north of Verona, less than 100 miles from Trent, the Tyrolean town of Austria, where Austro-Hungarian forces are reported to be massing. Though government officials declare that nothing can alter Italy's determination to remain neutral, the situation is very grave.

It is admitted that Austria's action in massing troops at Trent is uncalculated in view of the fact that both Switzerland and Italy have declared their neutrality, but the Italians profess to believe that Austria will not bring another foe upon herself.

Paris—The ministry of war announces that it has been decided to call out the class of 1914 which will give at least 200,000 additional troops and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.

Washington—President Hoffman, of the Swiss Confederation cabled the Swiss legation here telling of suffering among the population of the republic and authorizing the legation to raise a relief fund in America.

Naples—On the arrival of the steamer Caporetta from New York here Friday her captain reported that British seamen boarded her at Gibraltar and took off 40 German revolutionists, who were en route from the United States to the scene of war.

London—The French embassy here has received official news that the French troops successfully held their ground on the line before Nancy. They repelled repeated rushes of the enemy with heavy loss.

FRENCHMEN RALLYING TO THE COLORS



RIGHT WING OF GERMAN ARMY PUSHES AHEAD

Paris Prepares for Siege of City in Case Defense Gives Way

THREE LINES OF FORTS ARE BEING MANNED

While Reports Sent Out From French Capital Are Optimistic in Character the Worst Is Provided For.

London—A communique issued by the French officials at 11 o'clock p. m. Monday was almost placidly optimistic, in summing up the situation along the whole line from south to north. While it is admitted that "a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans" compelled the allies to give ground on the left wing, the communique declares that the allies' right wing has not only been able to stem the German attack, but has taken the offensive and successfully pursued attacks on the forces of the kaiser in Alsace.

In the center of the allies' front, according to the statement, the situation remains practically unchanged, there having been checks and successes back and forth. Fighting, however, is said to have been almost discontinued there.

That Paris' fully comprehends the likelihood of the Germans succeeding in this march and giving siege to the capital, is indicated in reports which say that all available reservists are being hurried from the west and south of France into the capital. These reservists, as fast as they arrive, are being sent to stations in the outer defense works of the capital.

Newspaper dispatches received Sunday help to confirm the fears of the Paris officials that a siege of Paris is imminent. The Times correspondent, in a dispatch said, "The first great German effort has succeeded," and that "England must face the fact that her expeditionary force requires immediate and immense reinforcements."

He adds that the "investment of Paris cannot be banished from the field of possibilities."

It was admitted in Paris, according to reports received here, that the French officials are gravely considering sending all women and children from the capital. These reports are considered here to give strong color to the belief that the Paris officials expect a siege. The order of Saturday for homes within action of the city's forts to be evacuated and destroyed by September 3, shows, it is pointed out, how soon a siege is expected by the authorities. In the allies' defense to the north continues to give way.

W. T. Massey, special correspondent of the Telegraph, wires that when the next great battle is fought the Germans will have one of the hardest tasks of the campaign. Assuming that the Germans continue to prosecute the offensive in the same

Berlin—Prince Antoine of Orleans has arrived here, having escaped from Austria. He is an officer of the Austrian Ninth Hussars Cavalry, but says he wants to fight for France.

Brussels, via Antwerp—The Germans have mounted a large number of rapid-fire guns along the northern entrance to the city in anticipation of a possible Belgian raid from the direction of Antwerp. In addition dozens of motor car trucks, with automatic guns mounted thereon, patrol the roads and the suburbs of the city.

Rome—The Messagero states that an entire Czech regiment of 7,500 men was annihilated by Austrians when it attempted and refused to fight against Serbia.

London—A Berlin dispatch by wire less confirms the report that the Kaiser has ordered up his last reserve which sends all boys between 16 and 20 to the firing line. The Reichsanzeiger the official paper of Berlin, publishes an imperial decree dated August 17, calling on all Germans in foreign military service to return to Germany.

region as battles of the past week, there is good reason for stating that the line now held by allies is infinitely stronger than any along which they have faced the foe so far; not only are the positions more favorable, but numbers will be less to their disadvantage.

Whatever happens, this fact can be stated with a certainty—the allies are awaiting attack with confidence, said the dispatches. The German hosts had a taste of their quality and unless the enemy alter their form of attack their losses will be enormous and the morale of the force will be further shaken, the correspondent wires.

Reports from various sources indicated that the fighting all along the lines of the allies and Germans was continued, with more intensity.

The battle line of the allies now runs through Labrecque, Lecateau and Cambrai. The Germans report that their forces have reached St. Quentin and are advancing from there toward the fortified positions of Laferre. The mayor of Boulogne denies that that city has been taken by the Germans.

Allies Claim to Be Confident.

The French, Paris dispatches say, have received reinforcements on this northern line and are holding both flanks and have begun, with the English co-operating in the center, an offensive movement in an effort to drive the Germans back to the positions occupied before the disastrous engagements of the past week. The reports indicate that the allies are now in a position in which they are confident of success.

According to a dispatch from Paris, a German aviator passed over the city in an aeroplane and dropped bombs which did only trifling damage. One contained a warning to the Parisians that the Germans were on the outskirts of the city and that the best thing to do was to surrender.

Lord Kitchener, British secretary of war, issued a long statement, covering the situation up to Sunday morning, in which he says the English forces have retired to their second lines of defense and that the French, on their right and left, have succeeded in stopping the German advance. The statement says the Germans have not attacked the English army since Thursday, when the four-day battle in the department of Nord ended.

As to the situation in the Vosges region, the French official report says that along the line from the Somme river to the Vosges mountain range the defense is holding well. The report continues:

"The fighting here has been notable for the great number of casualties. Two German regiments of 3,000 each were so depleted after three days that they were combined in a single organization of less than the German regimental strength."

Picturesque Town Is Destroyed.
Washington—A wireless dispatch from Berlin to the German embassy here says:

"Citizens of the Belgian town of Louvain made a perfidious attack on German troops while fighting. Louvain was punished by the destruction of the city."

The city of Louvain reported destroyed by the Germans was one of the most picturesque in all Belgium. It was a great city of 42,000 inhabitants and rich in famous buildings erected in the 15th and 16th centuries when Louvain was the capital of Brabant. It was 15 miles east by north of Brussels. Its old ramparts had been leveled and turned into a promenade several miles in length.

BRIEF NOTES OF WAR

London—A Central News dispatch from Brindisi, Italy, says that a British destroyer sank an Austrian destroyer off Corfu after a 10-minute fight.

London—Virtually all the wounded men brought back to England from the front will be disembarked at the Southampton docks and from there sent to the various hospitals in the country.

London—Native troops from India are now on their way to increase the British forces in France.

Washington Emperor Nicholas of Russia Friday acknowledged President Wilson's offer of mediation. All the warring European nations have now replied but none has indicated more than an acknowledgment.

A dispatch to the Post from Antwerp says the Belgian army is full of fight and still holds the town of Malines, 14 miles from Antwerp. A force of 70,000 Germans has been detached to watch the Belgians.

Tires at Before-War Prices

Goodyear Prices

It is Folly Today to Pay More	
30 x 3 Plain Tread	\$11.70
30 x 3 1/2 " "	15.75
34 x 4 " "	24.35
36 x 4 1/2 " "	35.00
37 x 5 " "	41.95

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,600,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. Those are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quick in action. As a result, we shall soon have in

storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber.

And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it had been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers, short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

In Goodyears we pledge you the same grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in Tireland—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears—the best tires built—are selling way below other tires.



REWARDS OF VALOR

Crosses of Honor Will Be Won in the European War.

England, France and Germany Bestow These Testimonials of Deeds of Daring Performed by Officers or Privates.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington—Some of the soldiers of England, France and Germany in the present war unquestionably will win the crosses of honor, which are the most coveted decorations which governments give for acts of conspicuous personal gallantry in the face of the enemy.

To Americans perhaps the French Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross of England are more familiarly known than are the decorations given by Germany. In the United States we have the Congressional Medal of Honor which is given

by congress for individual deeds of daring in the field. The intrinsic value of any of these badges is about one cent, and yet for the privilege of wearing them soldiers seem always ready to tread "paths of glory."

The French decoration was first granted under Napoleon in the early part of the present century; the Victoria Cross was instituted during the Crimean war and the American medal of honor was first struck off to reward acts of heroism performed during the Civil war. The French cross may be won by civilians; the English and American crosses are pinned only upon the breasts of soldiers and sailors. In the armies of all three nations officer and private, peasant and prince, have equal chances of wearing that which nothing but attested bravery can buy.

The first Victoria Cross granted for bravery in the South African war was given to Col. Ian Hamilton of the Gordon Highlanders for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Elandslaagte.

A perusal of the Gazette list which tells something of the deeds for which the Victoria Cross has been awarded shows that fully one-half of the most

been shown by men whose shoulders bore no insignia of rank. One English publication states that with perhaps one exception the bravest thing ever done by a British soldier was the act of a drummer boy.

That drummer boy, if living, is now a man seventy-two years old, and for 57 years of that time he has been wearing the Victoria Cross, and has had the right to write V. C. after his name. This boy in the year 1857, amid a shower of shot and shells, fastened bags of gunpowder on the gates of Delhi. He carried death in his arms that day and met it in other forms all along his way. Others helped him and were killed; he lived and wore the cross.

It was another British drummer boy who, while acting as a field bugler for Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian war, left the general's side and dashed first into the stronghold of "Theodore the Tyrant."

Bird of a Threat.

"My next-door neighbor sent word to me to oil my lawn mower."
"And did you do it?"
"Yes; he said if I didn't he'd bring home a parrot."—Boston Transcript.

BATTLE-TORN STANDARDS OF BELGIANS



Photograph of Belgian cavalry during the fighting about Liege, showing standards torn to ribbons by the Germans.

BEYOND THE ORIENTAL MIND

Present Craze for Dancing Is Something Indians and Japanese Do Not Understand.

A feature of the London season is the revival in dancing; people are now interested not only in watching the professional stage dancer of either sex but in dancing themselves. Indians and Japanese alike express their astonishment at the European practice of rubbing about in ballrooms.

Addition to Bavaria's Wealth.
More recent investigations indicate that the graphite deposits in the vicinity of Passau, Bavaria, may be a source of great wealth to the country, and also one of the main graphite supplies of the world. Passau is a picturesque town, situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Danube and the Inn rivers. It lies near the Austrian border and owes its importance to the Danube navigation. Passau graphite has been utilized for several centuries and crucibles made

To the Oriental mind dancing is something that should be done professionally, to amuse the host and guests looking on. They cannot comprehend men and women dancing together as partners, except as a scheme for flirting.

The Japanese artist Yoshio Markino recounts that he was frankly amazed when his host, who was "an old man of about sixty," told him that he was going to a ball, and that he was going because he loved dancing.

"And with whom do you dance," the

Japanese inquired, "with your own wife or with some other old man?"

To which the English gentleman replied: "Not quite necessarily," and explained that he preferred dancing with girls, whereupon the Oriental comments:

"What a madly flirting nation they are, these English! They flirt until they die!"

"Women are always ready to kiss and make up—but they usually make up before they kiss."

Avoid Premature Hardening.

If we attempt to harden our children during the periods of rapid growth, the consequences may be disastrous. These periods of rapid growth are between the fourth and the fifth, the ninth and the tenth, and the thirteenth and the fifteenth years. The writer quotes Dr. Alois Strassman, who says that hardening is necessary, but that, in addition to the age of the child, his constitution should be considered, and the surface covering of his body related to his weight.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

SWEDEN.

Exceedingly delicate matters were brought before the Swedish riksdag a few days before the war broke out. Herr Lindhagen, a member of the second chamber wished that the riksdag "would express itself in favor of the general principle of abolishing the hereditary sovereignty and of establishing a form of government based on popular election (a republic), and that the riksdag would put this view in the form of a resolution, either by making the necessary changes in the constitution, according to reports made by the committee on constitutional amendments, or by requesting his majesty the king to take up the matter for the purpose of making the change by drawing up and placing before the riksdag such propositions as will cover the subject." His motion to change the monarchy of Sweden into a republic was endorsed by the following members of the riksdag: Hage; Bengtsson; Götters; Eriksson; Funasjö; Lindström; Skarsen; Stenudd; Berglund; Sollefsen; Tyk, Holger and Söderberg in Stockholm.

The ironclad Tapperheton, which was grounded last winter and has just been saved, will be repaired at the naval dock near Stockholm. The original intention was to take it to a private shipyard for repairs. But in that case it would have been necessary to close up the inner locks for the voyage from the naval yard to the private dock, and in order to avoid this extra expense the work will be completed where the ship is kept at the present time. The only damage to the ship as a whole is the destruction of the paint by the water. Many plates were torn away at the bottom of the vessel, and these must be replaced. The unexpected discovery has been made that the English plates which were used for the bottom of the ship are decidedly inferior to the Swedish plates of the same type, and Swedish products will of course be used for the repairs.

The assistant provincial physician of Gyllberg has reported a peculiar case. A woman who was in the family way had an attack of infantile paralysis. Her left arm was paralyzed. She recovered in a short time, but her arm became thinner and much weaker than the other arm. Five months after the attack she gave birth to a girl. The left arm of the girl is smaller than the right one in every particular, and to all appearances it must also be much weaker. In other respects the girl seems to thrive, excepting that she has occasional fits of an epileptic type.

The national union of Swedish tobacco dealers has expressed itself very strongly against the proposition of having the government monopolize that trade. But if the riksdag favors the proposition the tobacco dealers assert that they ought to receive indemnities from the government on account of being thrown out of their legitimate and firmly established business.

The department of health has appealed to the riksdag to pass laws prohibiting hypnotic seances. The public performances of a hypnotist named Steiner aroused the department to take action. His performances were stopped by the local authorities at Vestervik, but as long as there is no general law against it he may continue his practice elsewhere.

The persistent heat made the fish act in a most peculiar manner at Halmstad. Shoals of them would keep close to the surface of the water and snatch mouthfuls of air every now and then. Here and there an eel could be seen among the others. Many fishes seemed to be so stupefied that they did not notice the people that came to pick them up with their hands.

The hospital doctors of Sweden have a pension fund. It was started ten years ago, and about 50 physicians are members of the organization. The reason why this fund is mentioned at all is that no pension has been paid so far. No wonder the fund is growing. Last year \$12,000 was added to it, and the whole amount is about \$85,000.

Herr Lindhagen, a member of the second chamber of the riksdag, proposed the abolishment of the first chamber of that body. Ten other members of the chamber expressed themselves in favor of the proposed change.

An agricultural and industrial fair which should have been held at Drottningholm in September had to be given up on account of the unfavorable action of the dry weather upon the crops to be exhibited.

A young man accidentally dropped his watch from a motor boat in the harbor at Lulea. The water was deep, but he engaged a man to dive and look for the watch. The diver soon brought it out. To the astonishment of both the watch was still running after having been in the water for 12 hours.

Certain portions of southern Sweden have been refreshed by light showers of rain, but it is not enough to give the crops a fresh and vigorous growth.

ICELAND.

A band of Icelandic patriots has designed a national flag which the members propose to fly not only over Iceland but on all vessels registered in that country. If they have been content to make their flag a strictly local affair, for which permission had already been granted by the Danish king, all would have been well. But the Danish parliament has now taken up the question of the marine flag on account of the activities of the Icelandic "Independence" party. The people of Denmark are of a divided opinion as to Iceland. Some feel that the Icelanders are acting in a very ungrateful way in view of past favors, and others that to give Iceland its freedom would rid the country of a source of useless expense. Iceland's new flag is of a navy blue field, marked with a white cross whose arms extend to the four sides, and a cardinal red cross of half the size set within the white.

DENMARK.

A little boy at Skarum drank a quantity of muriatic acid last spring. He was treated at the Frederikshavn hospital. The effects of the destructive acid upon the stomach, however, seemed to carry him slowly but surely into the grave, for he could take practically no food for six weeks. Heroic treatment was tried. By means of an operation the entrance of the esophagus into the stomach was moved. The boy recovered, and now he is eating and playing as gayly as other children of his age.

Berne, Switzerland.—Dowager Empress Maria of Russia has arrived here seriously ill and, it is said, will undergo a surgical operation. The dowager empress, who is the sister of Queen Mother Alexandra, and the aunt of King Christian of Denmark, was stopped in Berlin on August 2 on her way to St. Petersburg. Eventually she was permitted to go to Stockholm. She has decided to remain in Switzerland during the war.

In the modern prison at Nyborg about 50 convicts have organized a chorus under the leadership of a regimental musician. They meet for rehearsals twice a week. The performance of the chorus is said to have a very beneficial influence upon the convicts.

Fire was started the other day in the large bog on the island of For. The peat-burned to a depth of two feet. Twenty-five men went to work to put out the fire. The only way to do this was to dig deep ditches, which required a great deal of work.

The co-operative pork packing house at Randers disposed of 56,373 hogs during the past year as against 52,950 the previous year.

NORWAY.

The Armauer Hansen has returned from its great cruise in the Atlantic ocean. The expedition was successful in every particular, and an elaboration of the materials collected will no doubt produce fine scientific results. The vessel left Bergen May 25 and directed its course towards the Bay of Discy, Madeira and the Azores. Investigations were made everywhere especially with regard to the gulf stream. On the way back from the Azores the vessel passed north of Scotland. The return trip was made in 14 days, though there were 18 stations on the way and careful investigations were made in the so-called Rockall trough. The voyage was favored by splendid weather, which naturally contributed very much to the satisfactory results. The materials will be elaborated at an early date, partly in Bergen, partly by Professor Nansen. Among those who took part in the voyage were Professor Nansen, Kaare Nansen, their assistants, Carander Grein, and Birkeland, the meteorologist. The Armauer Hansen will soon make a voyage for the purpose of making researches in the fjords of Norway.

The church party has held a meeting in Christiania. Professor Taranger occupied the chair. After a lengthy discussion a resolution was passed in favor of the establishment of a people's free church, on condition that the religious instruction given in the public schools be neither reduced nor altered, and that the church receive its due proportion of the funds of the church of Norway.

Rev. Christian Magelssen and wife, nee Odgaard, celebrated their golden wedding at Skagerrud, West Toten. Reverend Magelssen became a minister in the state church in 1867, and served churches at Solfjell, Sande, and Egge, successively. After his resignation, in 1906, he and wife have lived at Hamar. The golden wedding took place where they had their wedding 50 years previously.

Stavangerfjord, the third ship which the Norwegian-American steamship company has ordered, will be of the same length as the old ones, namely, 530 feet, but it will be one foot wider, or 61 feet, which will increase its tonnage by 50, making it 12,000. The upper part of the stern will not be built up as on ordinary steamers, but the stern will be more like that of a warship. By means of this construction it will be possible to accommodate 110 more passengers than on the old ones, making the limit 1,540.

The souvenir two-kroner piece which were coined in memory of the centennial jubilee have a great sale. Every Norwegian who visits the country from abroad will be sure to get one, or more of the coins, and more than 50,000 have been sold. The coin has the same current value as the ordinary two-kroner piece.

The striking street car conductors and motormen in Christiania unanimously declined the compromise of forced by the employers.

SLAUGHTER AT CHARLEROI IS GREATEST IN HISTORY

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

International News Service.

Paris.—Burned villages and heaps of bodies lying on Belgian soil around Charleroi show the ferocity with which the allied French and British troops opposed the wave of German troops that rolled them over and drove them back to France.

For ten hours the tide of battle ebbed and flowed at Charleroi, the town being taken and retaken five times before the allies withdrew.

Part of the city was wrecked, according to reports received by the war office. The villages of Marchiennes, Monceau, Chatelet and Landelies were burned.

Citizens Killed.

Though the inhabitants of the peaceful little village had been warned that the conflict was coming, scores remained in their homes and perished in the flames or were killed under the rain of shot and shell that swept the streets when they were driven from the shattered structures.

Pierce hand to hand fighting took place in Charleroi. The French were the first to occupy the town, but they were driven out by a bombardment from the German artillery. The Germans then entered by the left bank of the river Sambre, but within a short time more of the allies' troops arrived and the conflict was renewed. The Germans sought cover in the houses in the lower part of the town and to dislodge them the French were forced to sweep that section with their artillery.

Wounded Fill Town.

The lower part of the town was soon in flames and the Germans were forced into the streets. Back and forth through these surged the contesting soldiers, fighting desperately for victory. The dead lay thick when the French were finally forced to withdraw.

For three days wounded soldiers have been pouring into Mausebeug. The monastery and nunnery there are filled. The inhabitants have given up their homes to the war's victims. On Sunday the Germans drove the French troops through the town of Charleroi, back to the second defensive position on the line defined by the towns of Avesnes, Rocroi and Mezieres.

Recaptured by French.

The French artillery from the heights now turned a furious cannonading on Charleroi, which had been bombarded previously by the Germans from the other side. The German position was so weakened by the deadly accuracy of the French gunnery that a counter attack by the allies was ordered and at daylight on Monday the entire line advanced, charged the German position and recaptured Charleroi.

The conflict probably was unequalled in history in severity and casualties. The Germans must have succeeded in bringing up reserves, for early on Tuesday they made a successful counter attack along the whole battle line and retook Charleroi, driving the French back to an entrenched position, which they held until the morning of the second day.

Retreat in Good Order.

The retreat was made in good order, the main forces of the French remaining intact.

Both armies suffered terrific losses.

The battle has not yet finished. The German catapult is hammering at the French and British allies again, trying to batter its relentless way to Paris. There is desperate fighting along the Belgian frontier at several points, and French victories are reported at two places, Charleroi and Courtrai, though nothing official has been given out.

Turcos Charge Battery.

At the beginning of the combat, the French made a sortie in a medieval manner, with the object of surprising the enemy. The latter were found in number far exceeding the French expectations, and the attempt to rout them failed.

Then the Turcos, in the face of a withering fire, charged a German battery at the point of the bayonet. Five hundred of these brave French soldiers from North Africa left on the charge. Only 100 returned.

Their sortie had no effect against the steady German advance, which continued to creep step by step through the outskirts of Charleroi.

Before the railway station the Germans fought for two hours in an effort to capture the bridge. Their losses were enormous, but the bridge was captured.

French Beaten Rapidly.

After the Teutonic advance overwhelmed the bridge, the Germans gained ground rapidly, taking in succession the villages of Marchiennes, Landelies and Montignies and the country as far as Walcourt.

Later the French artillery opened fire on Charleroi and the French infantry advanced under this cover. The tide of battle appeared to favor the tri-color, but not for long.

French infantrymen declared the roofs became so jammed with dead that the victims of battle remained standing where they were shot, and were used by the living as breastworks from behind which to fire on the enemy.

The last stand of the French was along the line between Thulin and Mettet.

At nightfall the fighting ended, both sides tired beyond endurance. Monday morning the French returned to the attack, entering the town in the

BULLETS CAUSE NO PAIN, SAY FRENCH

Paris.—Numbers of French wounded are being cared for in Paris hospitals.

It is frequently remarked among the men that their bullet wounds are not painful. In a large number of cases men who had been hit were not aware of the fact until after the engagement. One man declares that he did not know he had been hurt until

face of a withering fire from machine guns mounted in the steeples, and driving the German defenders in confusion across the river Sambre.

Many Houses in Flames.

They found many houses smoldering or in flames. The inhabitants, terrified, were in the cellars. German officers and soldiers were found dead in the streets, side by side with Frenchmen who had fallen before or afterward.

One German officer was shot while he was washing his face, and his head was bowed over a basin, while his face was covered with soap.

Another had been lifting a cup of coffee to his lips when a French bullet brought death. He was found lying face downward across a table, the broken cup beside him on the floor.

German Losses Enormous.

An idea of the enormous losses of the Germans in the great battle in southwestern Belgium and of the bravery of the Kaiser's soldiers is given in the story of a returned traveler who witnessed part of the fighting along the Sambre river, southwest of Charleroi.

"I was near Fereux, in a region covered with dense woods, while the fighting was taking place," said he. "I could hear the sound of cannon away to the east and knew that a big battle was raging. From my place in the forest I suddenly saw the advance guard of a German army approaching along a roadway which skirted the trees.

"There seemed to be an endless procession of soldiers, all dressed in a uniform of gray. Rank after rank passed by and I thought that the end would never come.

"There was no hesitation. The men swung forward with quick steps and I saw officers galloping along the lines urging them forward.

French Open Fire.

"Suddenly there was a fresh sound of battle, this time in front of me and I knew that the French artillery had opened upon the advance guard of the Germans. I moved cautiously forward to a point where I could get a view of the battle scene. It was a view which seared itself into my memory.

The French guns were hurling a hurricane of steel and flame into the German ranks, but the soldiers pushed forward, with their battle shouts on their lips. Straight into that pit of destruction rushed the advancing troops. Men fell on every hand. It seemed that whole platoons melted away.

"Over the bodies of the dead and wounded pushed the rear ranks of the invading army, rushing with fixed bayonets upon the smoking muzzles of the French artillery. It was a superb picture of gallantry.

Aeroplane is Smashed.

"Near Erquennes I saw a German aeroplane brought down. The military aviator was flying high in the air, taking a reconnaissance of the allies' positions. The specially constructed guns, designed to attack air craft, were turned upon the aeroplane, but the aviator continued his work. Suddenly I saw the machine lurch, splinters flew and then the shattered machine began to drop. It had been smashed by a projectile.

GERMANS DRAG GUNS OVER THEIR OWN DEAD

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail describes a visit among the French who were wounded in the battles of the Vosges and have been brought to Vichy, where the hotels have been transformed into hospitals.

A wounded artilleryman contributed the following experience:

"I witnessed one horrible scene. The Germans were shooting from the deep trenches among which our artillery was doing terrible work. But as fast as a German dropped a fresh man took his place until bodies of the Germans were on a level with the surface of the earthworks.

"At this moment a German battery was ordered to advance. The heavy wheels sank in the trench, but the drivers furiously lashed their horses and finally dragged the guns across the human bridge."

WHAT PRISONERS OF WAR WILL EAT

The following scale of daily rations for prisoners of war has been approved by the military authorities:

One pound of bread, three-quarters of a pound of biscuit, one pound of preserved meat, three ounces of cheese, five-eighths of an ounce of tea, one-quarter of a pound of jam, three ounces of sugar, one-half of an ounce of salt, one-twentieth of an ounce of mustard, one-thirty-sixth of an ounce of pepper, one-half of a pound of fresh vegetables.

Two ounces of tobacco will be furnished each week for smokers.

Germans Made Stone Deaf.

London.—A medical correspondent of the Times who has just returned from Belgium says it is morally certain that all the artillerymen of the forts at Liege are now stone deaf.

"The nerves of hearing must fall under the strain of dwelling upwards of a fortnight in a world of mighty explosions," he says. "For these men the guns thunder now only in a silence which may never be broken."

the following morning. He then discovered a ball had gone through his arm. The only outward indications were two dark spots on the skin, such as might be made by a lead pencil. The men in the hospitals pass the time sadly and spend many hours listening to accounts of the progress of the war. They make no complaint, except to deplore the delay in getting back to the front. At one hospital a private with four bullet wounds in one leg smiled and said: "I'll get them yet in spite of this."

FIRST STEAM TRACTION

BUILT BY STEPHENSON LESS THAN A CENTURY AGO.

Though Not the Pioneer in the Field, English Engineer Made It a Success When He Demonstrated Its Possibilities.

One hundred years ago, on July 25, 1814, the progenitor of the modern steam locomotive was born. In the short period of a single century engineering cunning has increased the speed of these steam tractors from four miles an hour to a regular service rate of more than 70 miles an hour, and there are plenty of record runs of a round hundred miles in 60 minutes.

To George Stephenson the world owes the start that has made this extraordinary advance a fact—a man of modest birth but endowed with engineering genius. True, others led Stephenson in essaying steam traction, but the honor of having first made the locomotive engine a success is commonly accorded him.

Because of his native bent, Stephenson at the age of seventeen became an engineer, and was put in charge of the pumping engine for which his father served in the humble capacity of



George Stephenson.

fireman. At the age of thirty-one, that is, in 1812, he was employed at the Killingworth High pit in England, and his duties gave him general supervision of all the collieries operated by a combination of interests. Some time afterward he heard of the experiments in steam locomotion being made by such men as Blackett and Hedley at Wylam, neighboring collieries. Then he went to Leeds to witness a test of Blenkinsop's engine, which was designed to draw 70 tons at the rate of three miles an hour. The engine did its work, but Stephenson was not very much impressed by the performance, remarking so it is said:

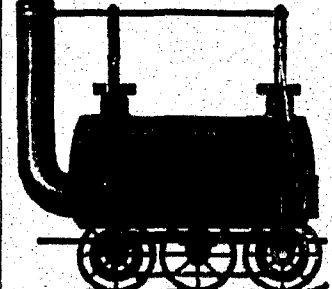
"I think I could make a better engine than that to go upon logs."

Stephenson made good his boast and managed to secure the financial aid of Lord Ravensworth for the building of a traveling engine. This locomotive was constructed at the West Moor workshops, and was completed and ready for testing on July 25, 1814.

The engine was able to draw 30 tons on a rising gradient of ten feet to the mile, and attained a velocity of four miles an hour on this uphill run. But Stephenson's critical eye discovered many defects in his locomotive, and it was plain that he must do still better to achieve commercial success, because the cost of operation was just about as great as when horses were used for traction.

Accordingly, Stephenson decided to build another engine and to improve upon his original, the Blucher. The greatest difficulty he had to contend with in the Blucher was that of maintaining a sufficient supply of steam. This had likewise been the crucial problem with his predecessors, and history has it that Stephenson really hit upon a solution by chance.

As the story goes, the noise caused by his puffing locomotive's escaping steam—the exhaust being led directly into the open air—frightened draft animals along the way, and this aroused a storm of protest to the au-



Model of First Engine.

thorities. To remedy the evil, he turned the cylinder exhaust into the smokestack, thereby greatly reducing the noise, but the change produced other and more beneficial results.

Acting something like a siphon, the steam blast caused a partial vacuum between the smokestack and the firebed, and thus the furnace draft was greatly increased. It was possible to burn the fuel better and to double the quantity of steam raised. Naturally, the power of the locomotive was proportionally augmented, and thus a corrected nuisance became the medium

Railroad Time Record in England. The story is told of an Englishman who recently contrived to cover 1,008 miles in 24 hours of traveling. Leaving the London St. Pancras station by the midnight Scotch express, he reached Leeds (194 miles) at 4:03 a. m., from which he commenced his return to London seven minutes later. He arrived in the metropolis at 8:15 a. m., and at 9:30 was on his way to Carlisle (206 1/2 miles), which was reached at 3:50 p. m. In eight minutes he took the 3:58 train and arrived at

London at 10:25 p. m. It might be possible to improve this record in America, and perhaps in England. It is to be doubted, however, whether American railroads could produce a remarkable record of punctuality.—Railway Age Gazette.

Impartial.

"Does Meg like the army or navy best?"

"Nobody knows. At the last football game she wore a middie blouse of cadet blue."

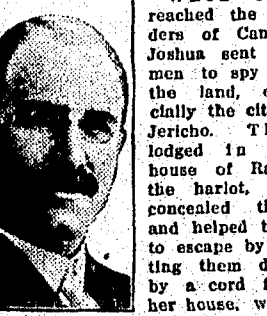
Rahab, The Harlot

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL.

Assistant to the Dean
Mealy Bible Institute, Chicago

BUILT WITHOUT A FIREBOX

Locomotive That Is Run By Steam Which It Acquires Second Hand—Method Is Ingenious.



When Israel reached the borders of Canaan, Joshua sent two men to spy out the land, especially the city of Jericho. They lodged in the house of Rahab the harlot, who concealed them, and helped them to escape by letting them down by a cord from her house, which was on the town wall.

In return for her kindness, they promised to save her and her household alive when the city should be destroyed, on condition that she bind a line of scarlet thread in her window. This story, found in Joshua 2 and 6, furnishes many helpful lessons.

Fear as the Beginning of Love. The woman told the spies how the terror of Israel had fallen upon her countrymen, because of what Jehovah had done at the Red Sea and in the wilderness. Many have fled to Christ because led to fear the wrath of God. There is something in God to be feared, much as this age forgets it; a God who is not indignant against wickedness is not worthy of worship. Christ did not show his love by excusing sin, but by bearing it in his own body to the cross. Men like Finney and Spurgeon and Moody, who have led multitudes to love God, have warned them to flee from the wrath to come. Fear may properly be the beginning of love.

The Possibilities of Grace. This woman was a sinner. Yet her faith is praised in Hebrews 11, her works in James 2—and most wonderful of all—she became an ancestress of Christ. Let none despair in the presence of the grace of God which bringeth salvation! The impure, the drunken, the slave of drugs, the murderer, theavaricious—all and any—may find deliverance in Christ. When at last the New Jerusalem comes down, adorned as a bride, among the names shining in the foundation will be that of Matthew, once a publican!

The Scarlet Thread. It doubtless reminded of the Passover and the sprinkling of blood. It speaks to us of the way of redemption through the blood of Christ. "He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin"—how horrible, how blessed! We need some great thing to assure our condemning hearts that a just God may deal graciously with us sinners, but Calvary is sufficient. The most despairing may fully trust in the blood of Jesus Christ which cleanseth from all sin.

The Works of Faith.

James writes (2:25): "Was not Rahab the harlot justified by works, when she had received the spies, and had sent them out another way?" Some have thought this statement contradictory of Paul's teaching of justification by faith; but while Paul is giving the outward principle, James writes of the inward development of it. "Saved by faith alone, but not by faith which is alone," says Chalmers. "Faith if it have not works is dead," writes James. Our faith as to spiritual things should affect all our lives, even—as Rowland Hill quaintly said—the treatment of the dog in our home.

Rahab's faith manifested itself, also, in her concern for the safety of her household. Such a concern for the salvation of others is a prime mark of salvation. Do you find this mark in yourself, Christian reader? True, her faith was weak, and its weakness was exhibited in the falsehood told to the king of Jericho. Yet we should not forget how patient God must needs be with the best of his servants; Abraham's lying is recorded and Peter's denial. We are not to continue in sin that grace may abound, but we will need to remember to the end that "to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness." (Romans 4:5.)

The Deliverance Effectuated. Some see in Jericho a type of this world, under doom from God; it was near Jordan, "the river of death." It is true that Jericho means "sweet savor," although a curse was on it and it was an offense unto God; so man speak of this doomed world. But as destruction came to Jericho at the "time of harvest," so it will come to the world at "the end of the age." We read, "Joshua saved Rahab the harlot alive, and all that she had," happy will those be, in the "day of wrath," who are delivered by a greater Joshua.

This sinful woman was saved by relying on the scarlet thread, because of the word of the spies. But let the unsaved now hear this promise of Christ: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." (John 5:24.)

Be of Good Cheer.

The soul needs today the encouragement that Paul gave to his fellow travelers when they were threatened with shipwreck on the sea. Paul said to them: "Be of good cheer, for there stood by me this day the angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve." It is the soul's duty to be of good cheer, for after every storm the sun will shine; for every problem there is a solution; for every sorrow, God is able to give us great joy.—B.Z.

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3

Republican County Convention.

To the Republican Electors of Crawford county:
A county convention of the Republicans of Crawford county is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the village of Grayling in said county, on Wednesday, the ninth day of September, 1914, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing three delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in the city of Kalamazoo on September 30th, 1914, and also elect a county committee for the term of two years, and for to transact such other business as properly may come before said convention.

The several townships and voting precincts are entitled to the number of delegates as follows:

Beaver Creek	2
Frederic, Precinct No. 1.....	2

Frederic, Precinct No. 2.....	1
Grayling.....	4
Lovell.....	1
Maple Forest.....	2
South Branch.....	1
Total.....	18

Dated at Grayling this 1st day of Sept., 1914.

By order of the Republican County committee.

T. W. HANSON,
Chairman,
JOHN J. NIEDERER,
Secretary.

Why Meat is High.

Mr. James Walker, farmer of Scottville, Macoupin County, Ill., sold at Chicago, August 19, 1914, five cars of cattle (80 head) for \$11,784.15, of which 47 steers averaging 1475 lbs. brought \$10.60 per 100 pounds, or \$154.45 per head, while 26 steers averaging 1378 lbs. brought \$10.50 per 100 pounds, or \$144.70 per head. These are the highest prices he ever received for such stock. Mr. Walker is 81 years old and has fed cattle and hogs for the Chicago market continuously for 52 years. Within this period he has sold the best cattle as low as \$3.50 per 100 lbs. and the best hogs at \$2.50, and has seen corn selling at eight cents per bushel such as now brings eighty cents.

Judging from their past antics, if the English militant suffragettes ever get into the political saddle they will push poor little John Bull into the sea.

ONLY AND ORIGINAL LIGHT ETERNAL COMPANY TO BE SEEN IN GRAYLING.

Play Comes Direct to This City From Bay City, Where It Is Labor Day Attraction.

Audience from its intense dramatic interest and spectacular features. "The Light Eternal," which comes to the Grayling Opera House on Tuesday, Sept. 8th, has in its make-up that peculiar quality that demands support if there is sincerity in the cry of the public for the elevation of the stage. The theatre is becoming more and more a great popular teacher, and has in the past so often made propaganda for flippancy, irreverence and immorality that every encouragement should be given to an effort that demonstrates the high purpose it may serve and please the public at the same time. This play, primarily a sensational and spectacular drama, embodies every good feature that counts for success in present day theatricals, and at the same time depicts scenes and conditions teaching a powerful moral and religious lesson. "The Light Eternal" is a drama of the early Christian period, having to do with the persecution of the early Christians by the pagans under Emperor Diocletian. The company to be seen here is the only one appearing in this wonderful drama.

The management has the positive assurance that the play will be staged and played just the same here in Grayling as it has been presented in Saginaw, Port Huron, and Bay City, where the company has just finished engagements.

Important Factors in the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Probably every one inhales tuberculosis germs at some time, and in the lungs of most persons there are scars showing where the tubercle bacilli have started to grow, but have been destroyed. It is, therefore, a great mistake to think that consumption is incurable.

Anyone who has symptoms of consumption (cough, loss of appetite, gradual loss of flesh and strength, fever, night sweats, and blood-spitting. The cough is often absent in the early stages of the disease.) should not try to persuade himself that his symptoms have no existence, for this will not stop the growth of the germs. He should not lose valuable time experimenting with patent medicines, for there is no medicine known that will cure consumption. The only sensible thing for him to do is to be examined at once by a physician who thoroughly understands the disease. Then, if he finds that the germs have gained a foothold in his lungs, he should give himself the best possible treatment at

once, for everything depends on starting the treatment early.

In the successful treatment of consumption, the following are the most important factors:

REST. If a consumptive can be kept quiet, much of the toxins that is produced by the germs will be thrown off in the sputum. Anything that causes the breathing to be quickened and deepened causes more of the toxins to be carried off from the lungs through the body, and increases the fever. A consumptive should therefore have rest. If he has fever he should have absolute rest, not even walking about his room. Coughing should be refrained from as much as possible. When there is no fever, a little exercise may be taken, but it should be taken with care.

FOOD. A consumptive should have an abundance of food, especially of protein and fatty foods. Meats, milk, eggs and any other good foods that he can eat and digest should be taken. Lunches should be eaten between meals and on retiring.

OUTDOOR LIFE. Nothing in the treatment of consumption is more important than fresh air, and the disease has been most successfully treated where the patient has been kept in the open air, summer and winter. Warm dry clothing is necessary to do this.

The consumptive should not worry about his disease being inherited, but should be cheerful and hopeful, for if he takes his disease in time, he has every reason to hope for recovery.

Michigan Horses Worth \$139.00 Each.

The Michigan horse is now worth \$139.00 a head, according to a report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, while a year ago his average value was \$137.00.

There are 653,000 horses on the farms of this State and they are valued at \$90,767,000. Compared with other states, Michigan ranks fourteenth in number of horses.

In 1910 the number of horses in this State was 610,000 and had an aggregate value of \$76,860,000.

In the entire United States there are 20,962,000 horses and they are worth \$2,291,638,000 or \$109.32 each.

History may some day record that home rule for Ireland saved the British empire from disintegration.



BASE BALL SCHEDULE.

Otsego, Sept. 5, 6, and 7.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby extend our thanks and appreciation to our friends and neighbors for their kindness and assistance rendered during the death and funeral of our baby boy, also for the floral offerings.

MR. AND MRS. E. W. HUGHAN.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured

"My attention was first called to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as twelve years ago. At that time I was seriously ill with summer complaint. One dose of this remedy checked the trouble," writes Mrs. C. W. Florence, Rockfield, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No advance taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

FOR SALE—Two one-quart Thermos bottles with leather carrying cases. Henry Joseph.

FOR SALE—One bay team with good harness, weight about 2,400 lbs. For prices and further information address E. P. Richardson, Roscommon, Mich.

WANTED—Housework, by girl who cannot speak the English language. Phone 614. A. E. Hendrickson.

BOY WANTED—Steady work. Inquire at Avalanche office.

WANTED—Second hand show case and counter. Mrs. J. Bohemmyer.

WANTED—A bushel of blackberries. Mrs. J. Bohemmyer.

MOTOR BOAT—For sale. 18 foot, two-horse power, good running order. Adler Jorgenson, Grayling. 8-27-3

STRAYED—From Waters, Otsego county, Mich., about fifteen head of cattle, marked in the left ear with a round button 1 1/4 inches in diameter, bearing owners' name and address. Also five head with similar button in the right ear and two small holes punched in left ear. All about 2 years old. Suitable reward will be paid for information leading to their return. Notify Henry Stephens & Co., Waters, Mich. 8-20-2

LET US FIGURE with you on your painting, decorating and wall paper. We have it, just what you want. Phone 613 CONRAD G. SORINSON.

WANTED—25 pounds of clean, cotton Wiping Rags at 5c per pound, at the Avalanche office.

FOR SALE—Section of land 4 miles from Grayling. Excellent tract for grazing purposes. Title perfect. Exceptional bargain. Inquire of Glen Smith, Grayling. 8-15-14.

WANTED—Every family in Grayling to order some of our delicious Ice Cream for their Sunday dinners. A. M. Lewis.

A Man Without Clothes Would Soon Be Locked Up!



But don't worry. There's no need for you to be locked up in this town so long as we are selling suits at their present prices. It's cheaper to buy than to pay the fine. You ought to see our FALL SAMPLES without delay, before too many of the best selections are sold. They are without doubt the best values for the money we have ever offered to our customers, and they are walking right out of our door every day. It's simply a case of SEE AND BUY.

\$13.50 AND UP

SALLING, HANSON CO.

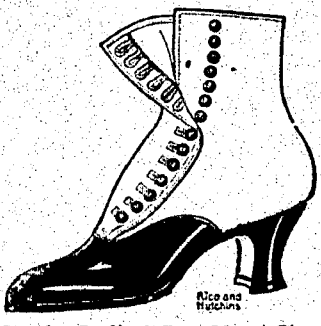
The Pioneer Store. Established 1878.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN THROUGH THE AVALANCHE READERS

GET THE HABIT==GO TO FRANK'S

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

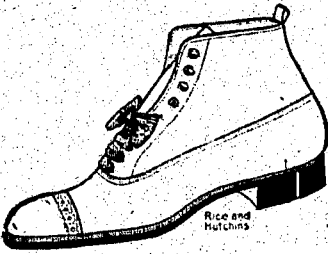
One lot Men's Tan, Heavy Cut, Oil Grain Shoes, 18-in., value \$6.00, at.....	\$4.75
One lot Men's Black Cruisers, 12-in., value \$4.00, at.....	3.25
One lot Men's Black Cruisers, 8-in., value \$3.50, at.....	2.75
One lot Men's Black and Tan, Oil Grain, plain or box toe, value \$3.50, at.....	2.50



One lot of Ladies' Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes worth \$2.00, at.....	1.65
One lot of Ladies' Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes, extra values at \$2.50, now.....	1.85

One lot Ladies' Gun Metal Shoes, extra values at \$3.50, now.....	2.75
CHILDREN'S SHOES—Well, to see them is to believe, 8 to 12, worth \$1.25, to you.....	1.00

One lot Children's School Shoes, 5 to 8 at.....	.75
One lot Men's Gun Metal or Vici, at.....	1.85



SPECIAL
TO THE SWELL DRESSERS—I have got a complete line of the FLORSHIEM SHOES. \$5.00. Come and see the new dandy styles, \$4.50 & \$5.00. Also Tans and Blacks, Rubber Sole, for dancing.

HOSIERY
I just got back and on my trip I secured CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSE in Pinks, Blues, Reds, and other colors—Think of Two for 25c
Misses' Wool Hose, 25c values for..... 19c
Ladies' Wool Hose, not a cut price but actually bought so I can sell them to you at a small profit. Now, Mothers! Look around.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

Why pay agents that come here \$8.00 to \$10.00 for Boys' Blue Serge Suits when I can sell them to you, sizes to 17..... **\$5.00**

Boys' School Suits, worth \$2.50 at.....	\$1.98
A lot of Children's Suits at \$2.00 for.....	\$1.48
A lot of Boys' Knickerbockers, values \$3.50 for \$2.48	

LADIES' CLOAKS

All latest styles. Cuts arrived too late for this adv.

SWEATER COATS

You never in all your life, considering the value of yarns, bought Sweater Coats the way I sell them to you. I purchased these from the mills at a bargain discount by the bundle and they will be shown by the dozen in all colors.

\$8.00 Sweaters at \$6.75	\$6.50 at \$5.75	\$5.00 at \$3.98
\$4.00 at \$2.95		

Children's All Wool Sweaters at 69c

Come in and look over this line.

WATCH MY NEXT ISSUE

Are you getting your RAINCOAT now while it is raining? They are going fast at these low prices.

REMEMBER THIS IS NO SALE, but regular prices, as goods are bought at a price. I will mention in my next issue as to Young Men's Overcoats. Look well!

KEEP POSTED ON FRANK'S PRICES

What Some of the Michigan Managers Say About "The Light Eternal."

"The Light Eternal" is a gem—C. D. Hardy, Mgr. Crowell Opera House.
"The Light Eternal" made good here last night. The audience was very enthusiastic—J. T. Jackson, Mgr. Tibbits Opera House, Coldwater.
Give me a return date for "The Light Eternal." My patrons are asking for it.—J. A. Simon, Mgr. Knickerbocker Theater, Holland, Mich.
"The Light Eternal" was the most talked of show we had last season.—W. T. Hildwell, Mgr. Colonial Theater, Big Rapids, Mich.
It is the only play I have ever had in my house that I have set through the entire performance and enjoyed every minute. My patrons spoke of it in the highest terms. M. R. Williams, Mgr. Howland Theater, Pontiac, Mich.
Everyone who saw "The Light Eternal" claims it was the best thing we ever had and I agree with them. Ed L. Mark, Mgr. Bradley Opera House, Tecumseh, Mich.
Give me a return date with "The Light Eternal." Everyone that saw the play last season did some good advertising for us, and those that did not see it, have asked if I could get a return date. A. F. Karsberg, Mgr. Lyric Theater, Ludington, Mich.

Grayling Opera House, Tuesday, Sept. 8th

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA OF LOVE AND RELIGION THE STAGE HAS EVER KNOWN

THE LIGHT ETERNAL

With LOUISE DUNBAR and the only and original cast

PRICES . . . 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

SEE IT in GRAYLING AS YOU WOULD in SAGINAW, BAY CITY or PORT HURON
MAKE ADVANCE RESERVATION of SEATS WITH MANAGER OVERTON NOW

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

The broad appeal of "The Light Eternal" is best shown by the number of performances given in a few of the larger cities of the Central States within the past three years:

	Number of Performances
Chicago, Ill.....	94
Indianapolis, Ind.....	30
Detroit, Mich.....	24
Cleveland, Ohio.....	22
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	20
Toledo, Ohio.....	18
Port Wayne, Ind.....	18
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	16
Columbus, O.....	12
Dayton, O.....	12
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	12
Peoria, Ill.....	10
Lima, O.....	10
Flint, Mich.....	10
Springfield, Ill.....	9
Saginaw, Mich.....	9
Bay City, Mich.....	9
Jackson, Mich.....	9
Dubuque, Iowa.....	9
Rockford, Ill.....	7
Lansing, Mich.....	7
Terre Haute, Ind.....	6
South Bend, Ind.....	6

WHEN

One person goes out to hunt another person, why does he invariably come right to our store? There's a reason:

It is the central trading point in this community.
It is the place where you get what you want.
It is the place where the dollar counts.
It is the place where people meet their friends.
It is the place where everybody comes.
It is the place where you find everyone else.
It is the place for YOU.

A. M. LEWIS.
THE BUSY DRUGGIST

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3

Local News

Clyde Wilks spent last week at his home in Elmira.

Have your watch put in good running order by C. J. Hathaway.

Got anything to sell? A want ad in the Avalanche will bring results.

The Florshiem shoe will be here before the next issue. Come and look them over.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Keeler are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bingham.

George Gross left on Monday to continue his studies at the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids.

Fred Alexander assisted in the Mercantile Co. store last week during the absence of A. J. Joseph.

Miss Zina Smith arrived home last Friday morning from Detroit, to recruit her health for about a month.

Mrs. Clemm Mills was dismissed from Mercy hospital on Monday morning, after being a patient for a couple of weeks.

Miss Thyra Swenson of Aberdeen, Wash., is spending the week in Johannesburg, the guest of Miss Macie Douglas.

Dance at Town Hall, at Beaver Creek, Friday, August 4th. Everybody invited. Three piece orchestra. Beach Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wheeler and two little sons left on Saturday night for Standish for a week's vacation, visiting relatives.

The L. O. T. M. M. will elect officers for the ensuing year at their meeting next Friday evening. Members are urged to be present.

Mrs. Geo. A. Biggs and Mrs. Nelson Corwin left Tuesday for Roscommon to visit at the farm house of John Corwin for a week or more.

Delevan Smith, D. Countryman, Judge Patterson, Wm. Chalkier and wife, and A. C. Wilcox are attending the National G. A. R. encampment at Detroit.

Milton Ferguson, who has spent several months here, having assisted in the Hathaway Jewelry store while here, left for his home in Marquette yesterday morning.

This week is a record breaker for rain and rain coats at the price. Get your coat now before the sizes are broken. At the prices they are moving rapidly. Frank Dreese.

The social and business meeting of the M. E. Ladies' Aid Society will be held at the home of Mrs. Grant Shaw Friday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 2:30. A large attendance is desired.

The various foreign embassies are now beginning to open. The Ambassadors have found it expedient to return to Washington earlier than usual because of the many affairs growing out of the war which require attention.

The Junior Aid girls cleared \$16.00 on their 10-cent social and sale of different little fancy work articles, which was held in the Photograph gallery last Friday afternoon and evening. They wish to thank all those who gave them any assistance in any way.

The upward trend of food products has stopped and in some instances prices have fallen, in the Washington market, since the rigid investigation commenced by the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the rumor that the grand jury was about to return indictments against several individuals.

As next year will be the fiftieth anniversary of the two days review of returning troops held in Washington in May, 1865, it was thought appropriate that the next G. A. R. encampment should be held in the capital. A committee representing the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce will accordingly attend the encampment at Detroit for the purpose of inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its next annual encampment in Washington. These trade bodies have undertaken to raise \$25,000 to finance the encampment.

Use our want ad columns—5c per line.

Order your hard coal of Salling, Hanson Co.

Full size bed with springs and mattress for sale. W. J. Miller. 8-27-2.

Your eyes are too valuable to neglect. Have Hathaway examine them.

Attorney Harris of West Branch was in the city on legal business Monday.

Miss Hazel Cassidy returned from Detroit this week, after a month's stay.

Next Monday is Labor day. A nice way to spend it will be to take in the big ball game.

For First Class Livery and Heavy Work call Peter Jorgenson, Phone 833. Open day and night.

Fire insurance is too cheap to be without. Why are you so negligent? Geo. L. ALEXANDER & SON.

Tony Nelson bought five cows Monday for \$310.00. A calf and flock of chickens were thrown in with the bargain.

Mat's barber shop is now located over Collins' restaurant, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. 8-27-3

The village tax roll is now at the bank of Grayling, in the hands of the treasurer, and taxes may be paid there at any time.

The Mainstay House and Fischer's saloon have been entirely re-modeled and are now clean and comfortable, and quite up-to-date.

The open season for hunting ducks and rabbits began yesterday. The partridge season will open October 1st; the deer season November 10th.

Six houses for sale. Three are new. The house that we are now occupying is offered for sale completely furnished. Inquire of Peter Mickelson. 9-3-3.

Now is the time to order your winter supply of hard coal. Your order placed now will assure you delivery in proper season. Salling, Hanson Co.

I am ready to take your orders for coal and coke, to be delivered whenever wanted. Get my prices on soft coal in car load lots.

7-2-4 J. M. BUNTING.

Seems pretty lonesome without the soldier boys. On the whole they were a congenial lot of fellows, and in spite of the kickers, the town is all here, and some of our merchants are several hundred dollars ahead.

A freight box car that had been standing on the siding near the freight depot broke loose and run down to the main track switch some time, during the night and a freight train struck the nose end of the car at about 2:00 o'clock this morning, driving it into the trainmaster's office building, nearly demolishing the same.

Plans are being pushed for a gun club and the prospects are that arrangements will be complete within a few days. Joe Kraus, who is engineering the affair says that they expect to have about thirty members. This is fine sport and will certainly meet with considerable enthusiasm. Parker, of Detroit, the champion trap shooter of Michigan, is expected to be here for the opening shoot.

Passage of the first ship through the Panama canal brought to the San Diego Exposition numerous congratulatory telegrams from various sections of east and west. A prime object of the Exposition is to show the importance to the west in the furnishing of low freight rates to the ports, of which San Diego is the first and the development of railroads to carry goods back and forth between tide-water and the interior. The formal opening of the canal will be on Jan. 1, the day on which San Diego will open its all-year celebration.

Christopher Range, who passed away Saturday afternoon at 2:00 at his home on the South side, was a resident of this city for 34 years, coming here from England. He was 84 years of age and had resided on his homestead for many years. Since the death of his wife, which occurred last spring, Mr. Range had been in poor health. The funeral services were held at the home Monday afternoon, at 2:00, Rev. V. J. Hutton officiating. The deceased leaves two sisters, his only relatives, who reside in Detroit, and who were in attendance at the funeral. Interment was made in Elmwood cemetery.

Phone 821 for reliable auto service.

A. M. Lewis is visiting his wife in Newberry.

Base ball Saturday, Sunday and Monday—Otagos.

Mrs. Andrew Balhoff is spending the week in Bay City.

Miss Beniah Lantz is visiting her sister, Mrs. Morris Gorman.

Save time and postage by having Hathaway order your Edison records.

Mrs. O. W. Koeser is spending a few days in Saginaw visiting relatives.

Mrs. E. S. Houghton and children are spending the week in West Branch.

Miss Lillian Brazil of Cheboygan visited the Misses Cassidy a couple of days last week.

Mrs. Chas. Stuard and Mrs. Emil Hanson are spending a few days in Detroit this week.

Seats are now on sale for 'The Light Eternal' at the Central Drug store, Opera house September 8.

All straw hats are declared off after Labor day. New fall styles at the Grayling Mercantile Co's.

Mrs. H. C. Mortenson of Saginaw, a former resident of this city, was a guest of Mrs. Soren Andreason a few days this week.

Want to buy any second hand article? Make your wants known through our want column. Somebody may have just what you want.

M. A. Bates left on a business trip to Lansing and Charlotte yesterday afternoon. He expects to spend Sunday at the Jerome home in Grand Rapids.

The Light Eternal bids fair to be one of the finest theatrical performances that has ever come to Grayling. Seats now on sale at the Central Drug store.

Mrs. E. W. Dawson and daughter and Mrs. James Olson and children are spending a few days visiting their sister, Mrs. Clarence Claggett, at Johannesburg.

Mrs. M. A. Bates left for Grand Rapids Saturday, on account of the illness of her little grand-daughter, Elizabeth Margaret Jerome, daughter Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jerome.

Miss Rose Gross, who has been working in Flint visited here a few days last week and accompanied her brother George to Big Rapids, where she will enter the Ferris Institute and take up a business course.

The Otagos beat the Gaylord team Tuesday 3 to 1. It was a fast game on both sides. The score was 1 and 1 at the beginning of the ninth inning. They also defeated the Cheboygan Tannery team last Sunday; the score being 3 to 2.

Miss Bernadette Cassidy left last Saturday for Big Rapids to enter the Ferris Institute to take up a business course. Miss Mabel Nelson, who also attends the institute, accompanied her after spending her vacation here. The term commenced Monday, the 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cowell left for Grand Rapids Monday afternoon to visit the former's brother, John, and wife. Mr. Cowell will return the latter part of the week to resume his work at the McCullough barber shop. Mrs. Cowell will remain for a longer visit.

One of the first results from the enactment of the law allowing foreign built ships to register under the United States flag is the notification by the United Fruit company, Standard Oil company, and United States Steel corporation, that they intend to register their fleets under the law.

On September 1st the County Clerk forwarded to the U. S. District Court at Detroit a list of 20 names of persons to serve as U. S. Jurors; the names, however, are not disclosed, but it is known that the best men of Crawford county were selected by the County clerk.

The Board of County canvassers met Tuesday and reviewed the reports of the primary election. Five candidates were tied with one vote for treasurer on the Democratic ticket and in drawing lots the choice went to John Hum. John J. Niederer was nominated for clerk on the Republican, Democratic and Progressive tickets; and Oscar Palmer for prosecuting attorney on the Republican, Progressive and Socialist tickets. Mr. Niederer and Dr. Palmer will have five days, according to law, to determine upon which ticket they will run.

There seems to be more or less of a crop of rag weeds in this vicinity this year, and unless promptly destroyed the crop is bound to increase. This county has been free from hay fever breeders and the early attention to the rag-weeds is going to keep it so. There is a law to compel property owners to cut their weeds, but for the good of the community they will want to do so anyway. Sand bars are also coming pretty fast. If everybody will do their part and try and destroy the rag weeds and sand bars within their premises it will be a big help toward keeping Crawford county one of the healthiest places in Michigan. Other noxious weeds and docks should also be destroyed.

Special Notice.

I am ready to serve you again, same as ever, for pressing and cleaning. Will especially lead in good measure clothes. I am ready to show you a complete line of fall and winter samples.

If your time does not allow you to call at my place on the south side, I will call at your house or store. My phone number is 614. Prompt service.

A. E. HANDBRICKSON.

The Merchant Tailor.

SCHOOL DAYS WILL SOON BE HERE

We are showing a strong line of Boys' "Best Ever" School Suits. These are the best grade of boys' school suits made. Every

BEST EVER

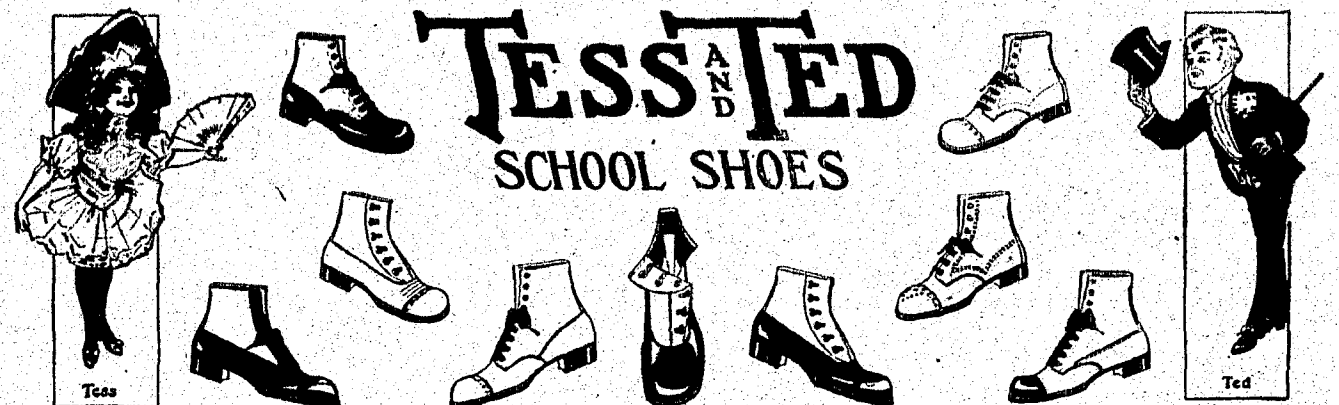
garment guaranteed all wool. The very latest Norfolk styles are shown, some with two pair of knickers. Sizes 6 to 18---\$3.00 and up to \$7.50.

BOYS' SCHOOL CAPS
25c and 50c

"Black Cat" Hosiery for Boys and Girls--- They wear like iron.....

15c AND 25c

Boys' Knickers --- Big assortment --- 25c up.



We carry the best School Shoes made. Every pair guaranteed. New fall line now ready in Boys', Girls' and Childrens'.

LADIES' SHOES

in the new fall styles are here--- Gun Metals and Patents with the new heels and brocaded tops---Star Brand. Values at \$2.00 and up to \$4.00.

MENS' NEW SHOES

Our line of Dress Shoes for men is the largest we have ever shown---all the new models are here---guaranteed makes only, at \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 up to \$5

Men's New Fall Hats are now on display---Snappy Styles at \$1.00 to \$3.00

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

"THE QUALITY STORE."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE

MODEL BREAD.

Not only model in name but model in quality

A TRIAL IS CONVINCING

THOS. CASSIDY

MODEL BAKERY.

Subscribe FOR THE Avalanche

White KARO SYRUP Try It!

For canning, using one-third part sugar—produces the same results as sugat, reducing the cost of canning to a minimum.

Let us fill your order In gallon, half gallon and 10-cent cans

BRINK'S GROCERY

Where Quality, Weight and Measure are Guaranteed.

GROCERIES

Our list of customers is growing every week, and YOU will join them if you will just give us a good trial....

MILTON SIMPSON ESTATE

PHONE 14.



Sorenson Bros.

THE HOME OF DEPENDABLE FURNITURE.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Memory is like a purse—if it be overfull that it cannot shut, all will drop out of it. Take heed of a gluttonous curiosity to feed on many things, lest the greediness of the appetite of thy memory spoil the digestion thereof.

—Fuller.

CHOICE THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Here is an old New England rule for mixed spices to use in plum pudding, mince pie and plum cake. Take two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of powdered mace, and

one grated nutmeg. Mix well together and put in a tight glass jar and keep for use. When some one flavor is desired to predominate, it can be made the foundation and the mixed spice added at the time of using.

In sealing jelly there is no method that is superior to that of our grandmothers. Make a paste of flour and water very thin, dip the paper to cover the glasses in this so that it is well soaked, paste over and when it is dry it will be as tight as a drumhead. Use thick, tough paper.

Divinity Candy.—Boil three cupfuls of brown sugar, one-third of a cupful of corn syrup and two-thirds of a cupful of water until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Have ready the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, pour on to these very slowly the boiling sirup, beating constantly until the mixture begins to harden, then beat in a cupful of nut meats and pour into a buttered pan. Cut in squares before it becomes cold.

Chocolate Sauce for Ice Cream.—Melt an ounce of chocolate over hot water; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half cupful of boiling water, stir while heating to the boiling point, then add two cupfuls of sugar, less the three tablespoonfuls used previously, and a second half cupful of boiling water, then boil six minutes after the boiling begins. If not smooth, strain through a cheesecloth and let become cold; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and a bit of cinnamon before serving.

A Different Potato Salad.—Boil pared potatoes in water in which tongue or corned beef has been cooked. Rub a bowl with a cut clove of garlic, add ten leaves of mustard, a green pepper and three sprigs of finely-chopped parsley to each quart of potato cubes; add two hard-cooked eggs and a good french dressing.

DRINKING WATER.

Scientists tell us that "before this old earth had cooled the water, far diffused in space, as gas, was invisible, but when the temperature had fallen it began to assume the form of vapor, visible as clouds, had been eyes to see it." Then came the age of rain and storms so wild that we have no conception of their fury, and the panting earth made place for the waters.

All living things must have water to sustain life and as thinking beings we demand that it be pure.

The amount of water the average individual needs in civilized life depends largely upon his habits, occupation, as well as the character of his residence. It is then of a good deal of importance that our drinking water should be tested as to its bacterial life.

Deep springs and wells, as well as mountain streams and some lakes are practically free from germ life, but by careless handling, exposure to the air and light may become laden with bacteria.

Of the thousands of bacteria which are teeming about us even in the cleanest places it is but an insignificant number which are at all injurious. The gospel of cleanliness, which is next to godliness, is the death blow to all forms of injurious bacteria. Just one bad or careless householder may jeopardize the lives of a city of people. We need to study these things and become more intelligent in the care of the water supply.

Water is not a food, but it will sustain life and is a carrier of food to all parts of the body and a carrier of waste from it. It is necessary that the internal parts of the bodily sewage

system be well flushed as it is for our city system.

The use of large quantities of water on the surface of the body also most needful. The pores of the skin carry waste and must be kept active and free. Those who have the best health are usually the ones who are liberal with the use of water both outside and within.

A loaf of bread, the waitress said, is what we chiefly need; Pepper and vinegar besides. Are very good, indeed. Now if you're ready, oysters, dear, We can begin to feed.

—Lewis Carroll.

SOMETHING ABOUT VEGETABLES.

Perhaps it will be more interesting to us when preparing vegetables for the table if we recall some of their history. The watermelon grown in North Africa, gave us our first seeds. The muskmelon came out of Persia, as a developed table delicacy, while the Romans ate cabbage salad, and pronounced it very good. The Greek philosophers thought a dish of boiled beets, served with salt and oil, a great aid to mental exercise.

Pharaoh fed his pyramid builders on radishes, even spending 1,000 silver talents in order to give his masons the crisp and juicy root.

The Roman epicures ate peas and string beans with their nightingales' tongues, and cucumbers were as popular with them as with the Egyptians.

Rhubarb was unknown until the fifteenth century, when the Russians found it on the banks of the Volga, while the egg plant was first cultivated in North Africa, and is now considered a great delicacy in Turkey. The tomato was first grown as an ornamental fruit, and considered unwholesome. After it became popular it was called for in a certain hospital by the patients, and was refused because of its expense, the physician in attendance saying that tomatoes caused cancer. This reputation is hard to live down, even after years of enjoyment of the good vegetable.

DISH WASHING AS AN ART.

The woman who said: "I wash off in the dish water all the culture and refinement I can put on," certainly had a very thin coat of either. Dish washing, as an Oriental once said, "powerful constant." Dish washing becomes a drudgery when no system is used in doing it.

For one thing it is a good plan to have all cooking utensils washed and put away before the table dishes are done. This is often easy to do when the dish is first emptied as it washes easier and there is no accumulation to do after all the cooking is done. If this plan is followed the bugbear of a large sink of kitchen utensils to wash will be overcome. You hear the busy woman say, "Well, I can't stop to wash dishes when I'm cooking." If she realized that she saves half the time, she will at least try the method. The dish is in the hand, the water is handy and a few strokes will cleanse the dish and it may be put on the shelf at once.

The initial step in dishwashing is to scrape and stack the dishes so that they are ready for washing. An excellent scraper for dishes is a hand-ful of tissue paper; the ordinary kind of a roll may be kept in the kitchen, where it is also fine for using when greasing dishes.

Vessels in which fish is cooked should be soaked in cold water in which soda is dissolved, then boiled with a little vinegar in the water.

A wire dishcloth and a scrubbing brush are both indispensable for aids. The brush can be used to scrub graters and save the fingers.

The glassware is the first to go through the process. Water that is hot and slightly soapy should be used, then rinse in clear water and wipe them at once. The silver may follow, but usually the cups and saucers are best washed next, as there is always some butter on the silver.

Glasses and pitchers which have been used for milk should be rinsed with cold water. Cut-glass should never be put into very cold or hot water. Fine china should be carefully handled and never piled carelessly.

Nellie Maxwell.

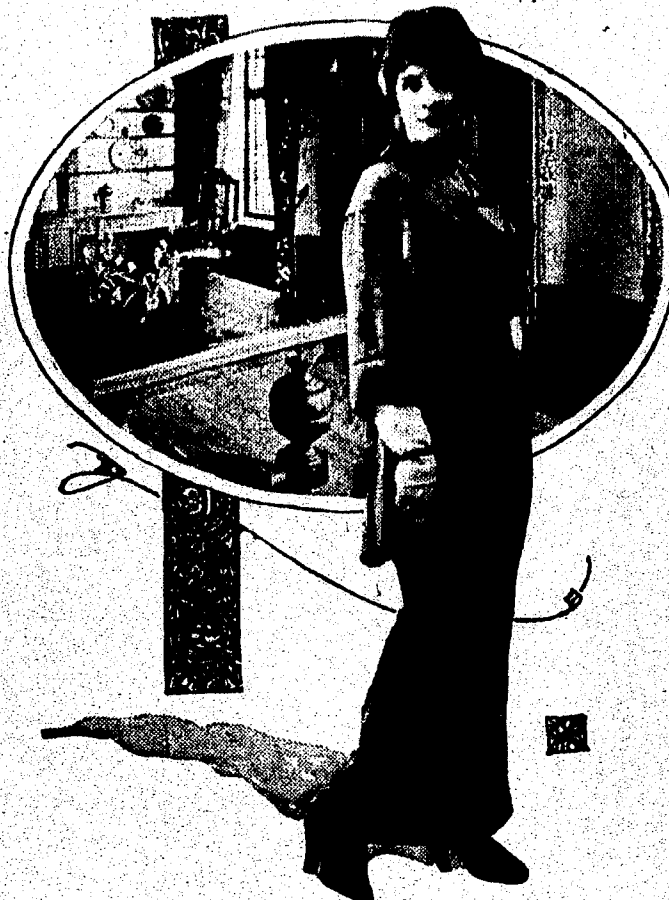
In all that time, though he had had millions in his care, he never lost a passenger and never had a serious accident. It is the record of the bay.

What He Could Do. "Now," said the physician to the distinguished poet who had summoned him, "you are not in good shape and I must absolutely forbid all brain work."

"But, doctor," protested the poet, "may I not write some verses?" The doctor laughed. "Sure," he said, "write all the verses you want to."

Poor Chance for Millionaire. If the millionaires don't show up until a mother admits that her own children are naughty and those next door are angels it will never arrive.

Graceful Gown in Gray Broadcloth



A RETURN to simplicity in lines and style is promised in dress designs for the coming fall season. Prophets of fashion say that we shall be governed by things military in the matter of clothes. We may therefore expect shorter shoulder lines, straight skirts, waistcoat effects, buttons and braids in decorations. The pose of the figure will change, and the proper thing in carriage will also be military. That is, this will all happen if the purveyors of fashion are right in their predictions.

But the transition from our loosely hanging, easy-going garments of today will not be too sudden. The gown pictured here shows signs of transition. One first remarks in it the absence of the long tunic and the disappearance of any extra drapery in the skirt. The skirt is, however, cut so that it does not hang in straight lines but has the effect of wrapping the figure somewhat.

The small coat is provided with a satin vest of chiffon velvet, extending from the under-arm seam to a point a little above the swell of the bust. It is finished across the back and sides with a plaiting of the fabric of the dress. This is sloped from the sides toward the back in a sharp curve. A short panel at the middle of the back hangs from above the waist line to more than half the length of the plaitings below. The body of the jacket is cut with the shoulder in one piece, and the three-quarter straight sleeve is set in with a little fullness at the top. The jacket is finished with a rolling collar of the velvet held in place by small wires. It is provided with buttonholes and large buttons matching those used to decorate the front of the skirt. By way of a finishing touch a little pocket at each side is simulated.

The bottom of the sleeves and of the jacket, the pocket-flap and the top of the sleeves are decorated with a fine lattice-work of the smallest and lightest braid. This decoration appears again in a band across the front of the skirt. The dress is worn over a long-sleeved blouse of wash silk or crepe de chine. It is a graceful model on which one may safely decide while awaiting the establishment of the military styles which are, so far, only rumored.

The Beach Bonnet, and Others



TWO very pretty bonnets which illustrate little frivolities of headwear in which the summer girl is privileged to indulge herself are shown here. One of them, the beach bonnet, is patterned after the sun bonnet of long ago, but it is made of less substantial materials and suggests a short life and a merry one for its own experience. The beach bonnet is also called a garden bonnet, and is, in fact, a sun bonnet to be put on for the practical purpose of shading the eyes and face whenever the girl on an outing may need it.

These beach bonnets are made of thin wash fabrics, such as dimity, figured lawn, organdies, cotton crepes, or any of the semi-transparent fabrics. They are trimmed with val lace. The bonnet in the picture is made of a lavender lawn. The brim is stiffened with an interlining of crinoline having a fine threadwork sewed about the edge. It is trimmed with a band of the lawn edged with val lace, which extends around the crown and forms two rosettes at the front. The crown is simply a puff of lawn.

These little bonnets made as described may be successfully laundered if they are taken apart and the work very carefully done. In this case the brims are to be a little stiffened with starch. But laundering is really not counted in when they are constructed. They cost next to nothing and the same lace will serve on a new bonnet. They are very pretty in flowered lawns and in the quaint figured cotton crepes. The brims must not be too stiff, for they are supposed to be "floppy" about the face.

A much more ambitious bonnet, designed for garden parties or other festivities, and one which will do service in often the case in steam heated interiors, plants will wither and die. Birds, like human beings, demand oxygen. If there be a deficiency of this element, the fact is speedily evident in the drooping spirits of the birds, their reduced activity and their unusual silence.

Where the Woman Shines. A politician may be able to pack a convention all right, but when it comes to packing a trunk he has to turn the job over to his wife.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D.

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ANEMIA.

Life and health are among our most familiar words and in their ordinary meaning probably no words are more widely understood, and yet in specific application no terms are more difficult to express and comprehend. It is generally understood that life consists in an ability to change and to adapt to environment, and probably it will be generally agreed that health is an individual condition of sound mind, normal body, absence of disease and a normal blood supply.

Few of us ever get very far along life's highway without departing in some degree from this ideal condition, and few ever fully recover it once it is lost, largely because we do not understand what we have lost, where we lost it, why we lost it, how we lost it or how it may be regained. The chief characteristic of disease is loss of physical strength and of color, and few convalescents from even comparatively slight illness fail to show these two symptoms in marked degree. We cover the condition, quite satisfactorily to most of us, by saying, "We are a little anemic," and then we take some iron because it is known that iron has a strong affinity for oxygen and we know that our body cells must have oxygen to breathe in order to restore the ruddy glow of health to the cheek, the rhythmic and vigorous swing to the walk, the sparkle of vim and energy to the eye.

Anemia as generally understood is a condition marked by pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, and by palpitation and debility, due to a deficiency in the blood or its constituents.

To be able to sense the character of any physical body we must be able to see and to comprehend its three dimensions of length, breadth and thickness and personally to test its density and hardness; and in like manner to win and maintain health we must see and comprehend its limits.

The blood contains iron and the iron in the blood corpuscle is mostly in a combination known as "hemoglobin," which has a peculiarly loose affinity for oxygen and carries that element to the individual cells throughout the body, enabling them to "breathe."

We have already noted in previous articles that we can live only about three minutes without air, and we shall see as we pursue this inquiry how quickly and intelligently nature adjusts and compensates for material changes in environment. If only we have sufficient intelligence not to interfere with her system.

It is on this complicated cycle of changes that our health, happiness and sanity depends, and the slightest visible evidence of anemia may be taken to mean a grave disturbance of the balance between these changes and consequently of every vital function of the body.

For sound health normal digestion is a necessity; for sound thought, normal digestion is likewise a necessity. The nervous system, controlling physiological processes, is dependent for its health and ability to function on the nutrition derived from the blood; and it is owing to deficient nutrition derived from the blood in anemia that the tissues of the secreting glands and the glands themselves, the secreting cells, the secretions and the muscular system, are in a defective condition, in consequence of which they are incapable of fulfilling their functions.

Children of anemic parents have ill developed blood-forming organs at birth and consequently are unable to manufacture red corpuscles in sufficient quantity or of normal quality. These congenital anemics, unless given extraordinary care, are unable to develop normally and go to form our arrested development types.

Fortunately, the matter of sound blood need not be a matter of personal opinion, as there are scientific means available for determining its condition once we are made to comprehend the gravity of any departure from the normal.

UNDERFERD BLOOD.

The fundamental basis of all philosophies is the pursuit of happiness. And we fail to attain the desire only

because we are unable to make our ideas coincide with things as they actually exist. This being true, then in anemia we have the most general and the most insidious and destructive foe to the attainment of man's chief desire—happiness. For the fundamental characteristic of anemia is lassitude, weakness and impotence—incapacity for happiness.

Examination of every efficient steam engine will disclose that the designer and the construction engineers have recognized the necessity of constructing the machine according to the requirements of natural physical laws, and there will be found a definite ratio between the grate surface on which the carbon fuel is burned, the boiler surface by means of which the water is exposed to the heat of combustion and the cylinder area and stroke through which the transformed potential energy is delivered as dynamic energy.

Our bodies, like other machines, have a definite capacity for transforming potential energy contained in what we call food into dynamic energy, and there is not any great margin, or, as the engineers call it, factor of safety. We work close to our capacity most of the time. Therefore, if we waste energy or if we do not take in sufficient quantity of food of the right quality we fail to maintain our physical energy balance. A steam engine or a gasoline engine simply stops when the fuel runs out, but the human body cannot stop and live.

Normal blood of the average man contains about five million corpuscles per cubic millimeter, a millimeter being approximately one twenty-fifth of an inch. We have noted that the total area of all the corpuscles in the body of the average man is approximately 36,000 square feet, and that the hemoglobin spread over this area of blood corpuscles carries oxygen to the cells in distant parts of the body to enable them to breathe or oxidize and burn up the matter necessary to cell life. This corpuscular area passes through a capillary network in the lungs approximating 807 square feet of surface.

Where in nature do we find a great margin over actual necessities, and the fact that there is a material difference in the net results of combustion at low and at high altitudes raises many questions in the inquiring mind. We know that water boils at sea level at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 10,000 feet above sea level the same water boils at 182 degrees Fahrenheit. Many of us have experienced the practical difficulties of this in attempting to cook beans or boil eggs at the higher altitude. If our oxygen balance is so close and delicate, how is it then that man lives and thrives as well at the high as at the low altitude?

In clearing up this point we find an illustration of the wonderful compensating power these bodies of ours have, if we will only give them the necessary material to work with. The first effect of our going quickly from a low to a high altitude is that most of us are subject to symptoms exactly paralleling those of anemia; there is weakness, palpitation, shortness of breath, pallor of the skin, and many are liable to faint as the result of any material exertion. But after a few weeks "we get used to the climate" and everything resumes the normal again.

Now, as a matter of fact, we have experienced a "technical" anemia. The lightness of the air gave us less oxygen at each breath; less pressure on our bodies called for more blood in the tissues, consequently less blood was in the veins and arteries. Therefore, the heart and lungs had both to work harder and faster to keep things moving. But after about two weeks a blood count will show that the 5,000,000 corpuscles to the cubic millimeter have increased at 5,000 feet altitude to 6,500,000 corpuscles.

If the body is so jealous of its balance in numbers and areas of blood corpuscles as shown by its so cleverly matching one against the other—"automatically," as we express it—we can begin to understand why there is so much unrest and unhappiness when through deficiency of hemoglobin the oxygen demands of the body are reduced one-tenth or one-half. Kirk says that 13,000 grains of oxygen are absorbed daily by the lungs of an average healthy adult; therefore, if hemoglobin is 10 per cent deficient that individual would receive only 11,700 grains, and if 20 per cent deficient only 10,400 grains.

In all anemias the individual cells, the corpuscles, suffer first in quality; that is to say, the hemoglobin contents are first reduced and then after a time the corpuscles themselves begin to deteriorate in general quality and number.

Barring a congenital anemia resulting from very anemic mothers, infants are given a fresh and fair start each generation, the newborn infant showing about 8,500,000 corpuscles per cubic millimeter, but reverting to normal in the course of about two weeks after food is ingested. It would be the part of intelligence carefully to watch and guard this practically absolute indicator of health.

Work and worry make women old before their time—stop both. Use RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER. It loosens dirt instantly—saves you—saves your clothes. Makes them like new again.

RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER is a sudsy dirt remover for clothes. It cleans your dishes, sinks, toilets and cleans and sweetens your milk crocks. It kills germs. It does not need hot water.

RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap

Five Cents—All Grocers

The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES
156 WOODWARD ST.
DETROIT, MICH.

Developing any size Roll Film, postpaid, 10 cents. DETROIT.

You Can Put This 60 Ton Silo on your farm for \$75. Tested four years and fully guaranteed. Immediate shipment.

Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

BOYS AND GIRLS Club

Manufacturing Co., FINDLAY, O.

FARM FOR SALE or LEASE. On very nice tract of land, 100 acres, with a fine house, barn, etc. Call on A. P. HUBBARD, Jackson, Mich.

BEYOND THE JUVENILE COURT

Police Official Really Could Not Do Much for Distressed Mother of "Little Jackie."

The telephone bell jingled merrily in the officers' room at Central station, the other night and a feminine voice replied to the corporal's "hello."

"Is dis der police station?"

"Yes, madam."

"Vell, I want you to find my boy Jackie and send him home."

"What has Jackie done?"

"Nuddings. But he won't stay home at nights. He just runs around and runs around. And sometimes he don't get home till nearly ten o'clock."

Smothering a desire to laugh, the corporal asked:

"How old is Jackie?"

"He was thirty-two his last birthday."

"Madam," gently replied the officer, "you had better let Jackie alone. He probably has got a girl."—Louisville Times.

Many Women at Work.

Prof. Edward A. Ross says that there are about 5,000,000 women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, and that the number is increasing much more rapidly than the general population. The factory has taken everything out of the home, he says, except the preparing of food and the rearing of children. About one-third of the single women of the country between fifteen and twenty-five are engaged in occupations outside of their homes, and in the city 50 per cent, so that nearly half the women in the country are at work, but between twenty-five and thirty-five only one-fifth of the number are at work outside the homes, most of them being married.

A Detroit Occupation.

"What you been doin' the last year?"

"Waitin' for a job at Ford's."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a young widow makes up her mind to marry a bachelor he may escape by dying.

In seeking their level lots of men have to slide down the hill.

SISTER'S TRICK

But It All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it."

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more."

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee."

"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

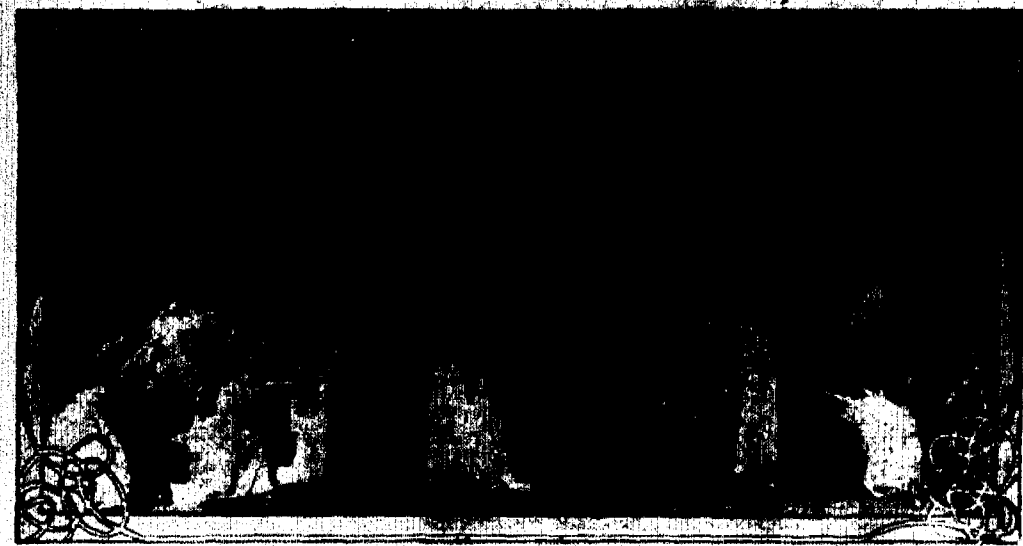
The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8TH

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY THE LIGHT ETHERAL WITH LOUISE DUNBAR



PRICES 25c-50c-75c-\$1.00. SEAT SALE NOW AT CENTRAL DRUG STORE

MICHIGAN MILITIA BREAKS CAMP

Continued from first page

Tuesday to finish the details of the embarkation.

RETURN FROM DIVOUCAC.
It will be necessary for the camp grounds to be cleaned after the departure of the troops and many of the quarters taken down. Lieutenant Wadsworth Rogers, a son of Major Rogers, who has been attached to the brigade staff, has been detailed for this work and will superintend a squad of civilians. The lieutenant will remain in camp for a week or more.

It was a tired but happy regiment that marched back to camp Sunday morning, after a bivouac in the brush. The men were delighted with the night in the open and forgot the momentary discomfort that they had early Sunday morning when a heavy thunderstorm swept down upon them.

The day's tramp and maneuvers were unmarked by any serious mishaps. Two or three men suffered sprained ankles from falling over dead timbers, but are not badly hurt.

It took the enlisted men all morning to clean their rifles for the inspection which was made by Captain Ragdale, the regular army officer and instructor at the camp. He did not make his inspection till after dinner, giving the men plenty of time to care for their weapons.

Following the inspection the regiment turned out for review. This was held on the big parade ground in front of the brigade headquarters. Many visitors came to camp for the spectacle.

The infantry and artillery bands were out and the staff viewed the drill, some battles not shams.

In the morning the First infantry held a dress guard mount. Squads from every company participated to strengthen the number of the guard for the ceremony. Adjutant John Sosnowsky was in charge of the mount and Captain Y. M. Dumas was officer of the day.

Although the first regiment was not in camp Saturday night the guard had its hands full. Many of the artillerymen came into Grayling on pass and their return was marked by some battles which were not shams. Two artillery men who were mounted had an altercation with some mounted infantry men on the edge of the camp, which resulted in several battered faces. The guard placed the artillery men under arrest and turned them over to their own command. It is a principle of the camp to administer punishment by company and not to corral enlisted men in the guard house.

Chamberlain's Liniment.

If you are ever troubled with aches, pains or soreness of the muscles, you will appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Liniment. Many sufferers from rheumatism and sciatica have used it with the best results. It is especially valuable for lumbago and lame back. For sale by all dealers.

THE STING OF HIGH PRICES

Hasn't been felt by the patrons of our store, nor will it be unless the wholesaler can crowd the prices up faster than we can force them down.

L. D. GARDNER
FREDERIC

BASE BALL

With the idea of making the series of games three and three the Grayford ball team came here last Thursday and opened bats with the locals. They had a very good idea in doing what they intended, but after they had battled for nine frames it was found that they were on the short end of a 4 to 3 score and that the games stood four and two instead of three and three. Not only was it a pleasure for the local batsman to defeat their rivals but at the same time they were taking into camp Mr. "Babe" Laurant who had defeated the home boys twice this year, and had the idea that he would be able to make it three straight. Babe, with the exception of a couple of innings, pitched winning ball, but these frames were his undoing with Mr. Goode going at top speed.

Neither team did a great deal of hitting, as each team grabbed a total of five hits apiece, but the locals hit the ball when it meant runs and the visitors time and time again with men on bases were unable to hit when hits meant runs. Goode was on the bill for the locals and not only pitched winning ball, but should have had a shut-out. For the most part of the game it looked as if he would have a no-hit game, but in the latter part of the game he began to tire and they grabbed a few lucky hits. He caused ten of the visitors to retire by the whiff method and gave one base on balls. Grayling was the first team to score and this came in the first when Hodge walked, Johnson was hit by a pitched ball, Crech was also hit and the bases were full with no one out. Funk hit to first, who threw out Hodge at the plate. Gray fanned, Letzkus reached first on a wild pitch and Johnson scored; Toranzo struck out. In the third the locals annexed another when Funk singled and reached home on a dozen wild pitches. In the eighth they scored two more when a couple men reached the sacks in safety and they all scored when Toranzo hit to the fence. In the ninth Grayford got busy and with three hits by Bibbins, Beals and Goodrow scored three runs.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Pretty small crowd for Grayford. Babe was up in the air in the first. Goodrow made his three base hit when Crech threw his glove in the air and stopped a wild peg from Hodge.

Gray played a good game at short. Toranzo's hit was a line drive over the left fielder's head.

Get out your horns for the Stephens games.

Grayling	AB R H O A E
Hodge f.	3 0 0 3 0 0
Johnson 1st.	3 1 1 0 1 0
Crech c.	3 0 0 8 2 0
Funk 3rd.	4 1 1 2 0 0
Gray s.	4 1 2 2 1 0
Letzkus c f.	3 1 0 0 0 0
Toranzo 2nd.	4 0 0 1 3 0
Haire 1st.	4 0 0 3 0 1
Goode p.	4 0 0 0 0 0
Total	32 4 5 27 9 1

Grayford	AB R H O A E
Hutchins 1st.	4 0 0 6 1 2
Pedder s.	3 0 0 1 0 0
London c.	2 0 0 6 1 0
Bibbins c.	1 1 1 3 0 0
Beals 2nd.	4 1 2 5 1 0
Morison f.	4 0 0 0 0 0
Goodrow 3rd.	4 1 1 2 0 1
Rice f.	4 0 0 1 0 0
Don c.	4 0 1 0 0 0
Laurant p.	3 0 0 0 2 0
Total	33 3 5 24 9 3

Grayling	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Grayford	10 1 0 0 0 0 2 4
Grayling	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

Gendron-McDermaid.

On Tuesday morning, August 25th, at 8:00 o'clock, occurred the wedding of Miss Lida Gendron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gendron, and Mr. Frederic McDermid, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDermid, at St. Leo's Catholic church at Frederic, Rev. J. J. Riess of this city performing the ceremony. Miss May McDermid, a sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Edward McDermid, a brother of the groom, officiated as groomsmen.

The bride wore shadow lace over white satin with pearl trimming, and wore a beautiful marquisette veil fastened in bonnet shape by pearls. She carried an arm bouquet of white roses and carnations. The bridesmaid was gown in white chiffon over shadow lace and carried a bouquet of the same flowers. Upon the altar in the church were vases of ferns, roses and carnations.

A three course dinner was served at six o'clock at the new home of the bride's parents. The color scheme throughout was green and white, ferns, roses and carnations decorating the tables. There were about 200 guests present at the dinner, which was served by a number of young ladies, friends of the bride.

After the dinner a reception was held in the hall, given by Mr. Gendron and Mr. McDermid, fathers of the young couple. Bradley's orchestra of this city furnished excellent music, and dancing was the amusement of the evening.

Both the bride and groom are very popular young people of Frederic, and have lived there the greater part of their lives. It was a very pretty affair and the first wedding to be held in St. Leo's church, it being erected about one year ago. The bride and groom were recipients of many beautiful gifts from their many friends. They will make their home in Frederic and will run the American house.

The out-of-town guests present at the wedding were David Lovell and wife of Channahburg, Peter Lovell and wife, David Lamotte and wife, Isaac Lamotte, Miss Alice Carver, Mrs. Simon Birrell and Misses Elizabeth and Cella of this city; Mrs. Mable Barnes of Saginaw, and Mrs. Trudis of Wolverine.

4,400 for Bushel of Potatoes.

Believing our fair and exhibition should do more to stimulate an interest in potato growing, we have been instrumental in getting the prize at the State Fair changed from the old system of \$1.50 and \$2.00 for each of many different varieties, to six prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5 and \$4 respectively; both for the best bushel of late potatoes; these potatoes to be shown in bushel baskets with the name of the exhibitor and a card stating variety, when planted, when ripe, when dug, kind of soil, and giving county and township wherein grown.

This should enable the farmer and professional potato grower, raising but one or two varieties, to compete for prizes worth while, whereas under the old way it was not worth while unless the exhibitor was an exhibitor of many other articles.

So far as Northeastern Michigan is concerned, the Development Bureau agrees to pay \$20.00 for the bushel winning first prize providing same is grown and exhibited by a Northeastern Michigan resident.

Anyone desiring to enter potatoes may, if they wish, send them to the Development Bureau and we will look after their entries, placing of exhibit, etc., or they can send the potatoes to the Detroit State Fair in care of the Northeastern Development Bureau. If sent to the Bureau they should arrive not later than September 2nd and a postal should be sent notifying us of shipment.

Premium list can be secured from Geo. W. Dickinson, Secretary Michigan State Fair, Detroit.

THE NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN DEV. BUREAU.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
"I advised the boys when they enlisted for the Spanish war to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them, and have received many thanks for the advice given," writes J. H. Houghland, Eldon, Iowa. "No person, whether traveling or at home should be without this great remedy." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

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Send sketch, or model and description for free search. Book containing 200 mechanical movements sent free on request. W. N. Roach, Jr., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Mechanical and Electrical Expert, McGill Building, Washington, D. C.

HUMPHREYS'

Free Medical Book—in celebration of sixty years we have published a revised edition of Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all diseases, giving in minute detail the care and treatment of the sick with Humphreys' Remedies.

No.	FOR	Price
1	Fever, Coma, Delirium, Inflammation.	25
2	Worms, Worm Fever.	25
3	Colic, Cholera and Violent Diarrhoea.	25
4	Diarrhoea, of Children and Adults.	25
5	Headache, Cold, Cough, Sore Throat.	25
6	Whooping Cough, Scourge, etc.	25
7	Hayfever, Sickness, Vertigo.	25
8	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	25
9	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis.	25
10	Salt Rheum, Eruptions.	25
11	Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel.	25
12	Fever and Ague, Chills.	25
13	Piles, Blood or Hemorrhoids, External, Internal.	25
14	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head.	25
15	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness.	1.00
16	Chronic Incontinence, Wetting Bed.	25
17	Fore Throat, Quinsy.	25
18	La Grippe—Orp.	25

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC CO., CORNER William and Ann Streets, New York.

Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau Exhibit at Bay City and State Fairs.

To the Public:
If you attend the Northeastern Michigan Fair at Bay City, September 7th-11th, be sure to call at the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau's exhibit. President Snoddy is expected to be in charge and wishes to meet you.

If you attend the State Fair at Detroit, September 7th-18th, do not fail to make yourself at home in the Bureau's headquarters, "The Aladdin House."

We have been fortunate in securing the most prominent place in the grounds for the location of this house and expect it to be headquarters for all residents of Northeastern Michigan, as well as an attractive place in which to make a portion of the Bureau's exhibit for it is also planned that the Bureau have a most attractive booth in the Agricultural Building.

We feel that we have a distinct achievement in having secured this house for the Bureau, believing that it indicates a permanency and solidity of the Bureau before outsiders which will lend considerable strength.

If perchance you have any products of Northeastern Michigan which you believe would add to the attractiveness of our display, we would be most pleased to have you favor the Bureau. This also includes photographs of Northeastern Michigan scenes.

Exhibit material should arrive at Bay City by Wednesday noon or can be shipped direct to the Bureau at the State Fair, Detroit.

Yours Respectfully,
THE NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN DEV. BUREAU.

Appendix Book Free!
The Adler-John Book, telling how you can EASILY guard against appendicitis, and how you can relieve constipation or gas on the stomach INSTANTLY, is offered free this week by A. M. Lewis, druggist.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.
At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1914.
Present, Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Mitchell Foote, deceased.
Ida Lalonde, a daughter and legal heir of said deceased, having filed in said court her petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said estate died seized.

It is ordered, that the 26th day of Sept., A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVAUNCHER a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.]
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate. 9-3-3v

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.
At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1914.
Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John C. McDonnell, deceased.
McDonnell, a brother of said deceased, having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to George Burkhardt or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the ninth day of September, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate. 8-13-3w.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1914.
Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John W. Wallace, deceased.
William H. Wallace having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to said William H. Wallace, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the eighth day of September, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.

Manistee & N. E. R. R.

Time Card

In effect Sept. 28, 1913.

Head Down.	Head Up.
A. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.
7:00 12:25	iv Grayling at 11:55 12:55
7:25 12:34	iv Keweenaw at 11:55 12:55
7:54 1:02	iv Siga at 11:55 12:55
8:21 1:28	iv Rowley at 12:40 1:50
8:29 1:40	iv Walton at 12:25 1:56
11:13 4:35	iv Buckley at 11:03 11:13
4:50	iv Grayling at 10:39 11:03
5:18	iv Keweenaw at 9:55 10:39
5:23	iv Keweenaw at 9:45 10:39
5:38	iv Keweenaw at 9:39 10:39
5:42	iv Keweenaw at 9:39 10:39
6:12	iv Keweenaw at 9:15 10:39

† Daily, except Sunday

GLEN SMITH,
Attorney and Solicitor,
GRAYLING, MICH.
Phone 62.

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Physicians & Surgeons
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store.

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Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

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MARIUS HANSON, Cashier

G. A. Canfield, D.D.S.

DENTIST

OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a.m. 1-3:30 p.m.

O. Palmer

ATTORNEY AT LAW

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
Office in Avalanche Building

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